The Way to Stop Mail Order Buying Is For Our Merchants to Advertise

SECTION ONE

St. Cloud Tribune

PAGES 1 TO 8

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ONLY THREE VOTES CAST AGAINST ENLARGING THIS SUB-SCHOOL DISTRICT

W. N. Garner, J. L. Hargrave and G. A. Bleech Elected Trustees---Tax Levy of Three Mills Carried By Big Majority.

The sub-district school election held Saturday, July 26, was of greater significance to St. Cloud than many of our people imagined, as measured by the small number of votes cast.

When St. Cloud was founded, something over five years ago, the people here voted to levy an additional three mills for school purposes, the district being confined to the limits of the city. This additional three mills aided greatly in giving St. Cloud a first-class school, in which all branches of study was taught, and its gradnates were fitted to enter any ordinary business walk of life.

Immediately surrounding St. Cloud there are a large number of children who have taken advantage of the superior advantages of our school, but whose parents were not called on to pay any part of this three mill tax, and it was to bring this outlying property into this sub-district that the election was called.

It is estimated that increasing the size of this district will bring into our school fund between six and eight thousand dollars a year, which sum will be used exclusively for the St. Cloud school. This amount will enable our school to be equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, as well as those things necessary to make it a school of the first class.

There is nothing can induce people to move to a town more than a good school, and now that our sub-digtrict has been enlarged and our income sufficient to make our school the equal of any in the South, we may confidently expect a large number of new settlers this coming fall and winter, who otherwise would have located in some other Florida city.

The following official returns were made by the judges of the election:

Trustees.	Votes
W. N. Garner	53
J. L. Hargrave	49
G. A. Bleech	37
Riley Godwin	16
Lynn Daugherty	1
Gurdon Clark	13
M. Goodrich	1
R. G. Widrig	6
L. W. Farris	3
Ed. Whaley	1
For Tax Levy	
3 Mills	21
3 3-4 Mills	1
4 Mills	3
5 Mills	8
7 Mills	2
For Special Tax School District	
For	39
Against	3

Lynn Daugherty,
J. E. Baxter,
C. E. Huntsinger,
Inspectors.
F. B. Kenney,
Clerk.

Regular Meeting of L. L. Mitchell W. R. C.

L. L. Mitchell W. R. C. met in regular session in the G. A. R. Hall on June 24th, with the president in the chair.

At roll call there were thirteen officers present.

Afeter officers' charges were given reports from committees were called for.

Chairman of committee for monument to be erected in cemetery for the unknown dead of the Civil war reported work so far satisfactory and will soon be completed.

Chairman on dish committee reported dishes purchased and cost of same was $21.72. An order was drawn on the treasury to pay the bill.

General orders read by secretary.

Thirty-seven members present.

Penny collection, 41 cents.

Flora Cox, P. C.

Grace Garner Entertained Last Saturday

Grace Willie Garner entertained several of her little friends last Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 5:30 o'clock.

Several games were played, after which a dainty ice cream course was served by Mrs. Garner, assisted by Gladys Johnson and Una Garner.

Those present were: Frances Marine, Edna Jones, Marion Harrison, Roberta Mae Buckmaster, Mae Alice Bracey, Verna McGill, Irene Obert, Irene Lowe, Lucle Knott, Adelle Drake, Margaret Feathers, Otis Bass, Ola Montsdoca, Katherine Parr, Mable Dorr, and Irma Bircher.

Wetherby- Cass

On June 24th, at 8 p. m., Comrade E. R. Wetherbee and Mrs. Marion Cass were united in marriage at the home of the bridegroom, on Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street. Rev. Hackett performed the ceremony. Mr. A. A. Martin contributed some delightful music during the evening, which began as a surprise to the few intimate friends invited. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sage and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Steinwalden, Mrs. Tuck, Mr. Hulburt, Mrs. Quick, and Mrs. McAffee.

The house had been decorated with flowers and American flags and it looked festive. Hearty congratulations followed and every one present extended their heartfelt wishes for a happy future.

Not the Land of Promise, But the Land of Realities

Jonathan Trobridge, who lived near [illegible] finest truck farm in the world and that he can raise anything he wannts to. He also says he can sit in his rocking chair on his front porch and watch the fish bite his hook. The canal, which abounds in fish of all kinds, runs right by his front door.

He came here five years ago, completely knocked out with rheumatism, heart trouble, etc. He says he feels pretty good and is well able to work, though he admits he is not overfond of working in the summer time. He says his land is worth a hundred dollars a foot, that the climate is the best on earth, and he never closes his doors and enjoys just being alive, happy and having all the necessities of life and many of the luxuries. He was so nervous when he first came to this Wonder City that he could not lift a cup of coffee, even when using both hands without spilling it. His nerves are now perfectly steady. He believes this is not the land of promise, but the land of realities.

A Most Pleasing Entertainment

The musical and dramatic entertainment given Thursday, June 24, by Miss Edith Carreen Williams and ladies was a success. Miss Williams has a good future before her, under proper management. She has great dramatic ability. Her delivery is good and her stage presence perfectly natural and she has the faculty of keeping her audience interested.

Miss Williams rendered eight numbers, and all were commendable.

Mrs. J. K. Conn rendered two solos, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Buckmaster. Both ladies have a great deal of musical ability and it is a pity the stage of the G. A. R. Hall is not arranged suitably to give the voice a better advantage. Mr. Durham sang twice and his voice was in fine condition. His notes were clear and distinct, and as Mr. Durham is a very unassuming young man it makes it more interesting to listen to him.

Mrs. Lilian Baker gave two numbers on her mandolin, accompanied by Mrs. Buckmaster, which was very pleasing. Also Edith Harrod deserves mention. She is always faithful.

Well, altogether, it was a clean and smooth performance, and we'll look forward to its repetition in the near future.

One Who Attended.

Marshmallow Roast Watermellon Party

A party of young folks had a big time at the lake Tuesday night. They roasted marshmallows and ate watermelons until there was room for no more, then they played games for a while and came back and sarted all over again. The party consisted of the following:

Miss Una Garner, Miss Gladys Johnson, the Misses Eaton, Miss Pearl Bass, Duke Warner, "Red" Schofield Forest Wright, Vernie Levi and Don Conn.

The party was chaperoned by Miss Warner.

COUNCIL BUYS FIRE BELL AND PLOW FROM MAIL-ORDER HOUSE

The Good Book says there is an unpardonable sin, but fails to state exactly what that sin is. Here in St. Cloud we have a definition of that paragraph in that Book of All Books.

WE HAVE A CITY COUNCIL THAT PATRONIZES MAIL-ORDER HOUSES IN PURCHASING SUPPLIES FOR THE CITY.

At the meeting of the council Monday night a fire bell and a plow were ordered from a Chicago mail-order house.

These men, who asked the people of St. Cloud to place them in charge of the city's affairs, to expend their money, to lead in the building of our town, slap our business men in the face.

It is more than likely these councilmen will say that our merchants do not carry fire bells in stock, and they were forced to go outside to buy it. But that stock argument of mail-order purchasers won't digest in this instance. The councilmen know that to have purchased that bell through local merchant it would have been guaranteed as to tone, and that guarantee would have been made good, while the mail-order bell is bought "sight unseen" and must be taken regardless of whether its sound reaches one block or one mile.

Our city councilmen know that first-class articles are not carried in stock by mail-order houses, and they have only to look at the mail-order scrapers lying in the fire house to verify the statement.

They, the councilmen, needed, or thought they needed, a plow, and immediately got out the catalogue of a mail-order house and made their selection, notwithstanding the fact that in Florida can be found some of the largest hardware dealers in the entire South.

Our councilmen must certainly have acquired the habit long since of patronizing mail-order houses, and the habit, like the booze or dope habit, is hard to break.

But on the tenth day of August the voters of St. Cloud will pile such a number of votes on that habit that it will be buried for all time to come.

It is inconceivable how men of usually such sound sense as the members of the council could commit political suicide as they have in patronizing a mail-order house.

Is it possible they think the employees of Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery-Ward, and Larkin, can vote in St. Cloud? Do the tax collector's books show that either of the above firms pay taxes to operate in this city? Do any of the said firms pay anything toward the upkeep of our school, our churches, our fraternal or civic societies?

Of course not.

Then what excuse have our councilmen to offer for overlooking our local merchants in buying supplies for the city?

But, thank Leaven, they have only forty days more to allign themselves with mail-order houses in opposition to our local merchants.

NARCOOSSEE CITRUS GROWERS PERFECT THEIR ORGANIZATION

A majority of the citrus growers of the St. Cloud-Narcoossee section met at the school house at Narcoossee on Saturday morning last and perfected an organization by becoming members of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

Mr. C. C. Worthington, traveling representative of the Exchange, and Mr. A. B. Johnson, manager of the Orange county sub-exchange, were present, and in detail told of the good that had resulted to the growers who were in the Exchange in the way of better prices for their fruit; that during the past season the Exchange controlled only thirty per cent of the fruit shipped from the state, but during the coming season it expected to control sixty per cent; that it was only through co-operation could the growers hope to obtain fair prices for their fruit, as the middle men were combined to buy fruit at the lowest possible figure and sell it at the highest.

But these facts were well known to the growers in this section, therefore when a motion was made to form the "Narcoossee Citrus Association" and become a feeder of the Exchange, it was passed without a dissenting vote, and the election of officers resulted in S. J. Triplett being made president, R. R. Cadman, vice president; C. E. Denig, secretary, while C. W. Bruns, F. W. Hill, Fred Robinson and J. B. Tindall, together with the three officers above named, will constitute the board of directors.

As yet it has not been definitely decided where the growers will pack their fruit, whether at Kissimmee or Narcoossee, but it is more than probable the Hill packing house at Narcoossee will be leased for a term of years, as it would require but little money to equip it with the machinery demanded by the Exchange.

The Board of Directors will meet at the school house at Narcoossee on Saturday, July 10th, when the selection of a manager and field foreman will be taken up, as well as other questions concerning the welfare of the association.

MUCH WORK DONE BY COUNCIL AT ITS MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

Aside from purchasing a fire bell and a plow from a Chicago mail-order house, the council at the meeting Monday night, elected Levi Shambow as chairman, the President, Wm. Bircher, having been elevated to the position of Mayor during the absence of Mayor Huntsinger.

An ordinance was passed making it a misdemeanor to drive a vehicle across any sidewalk. It was claimed that certain persons were constantly guilty of this offense, and refused to cease at the request of the marshal, claiming it was not against the law.

A resolution was passed to assess the abutting property one-third the cost of laying the sand-oil on Eleventh street. Exactly when this work will be done it is impossible to say, as neither the machinery or the oil has arrived, although they are expected every day.

Three cars of marl have arrived in the city, and it is being used to make crossings and patch holes in the streets. It is also impossible to say how long these holes will stay patched. Some say two weeks and some say two months. Anyhow, we all know the patches will be gone long ere the birds cease to warble.

W. J. Mallett was awarded the contract of completing the laying of sidewalk on Massachusetts avenue.

A new desk, a very necessary piece of furniture for the city clerk, was ordered, but we do not know whether the purchase will be made from a local dealer or a Chicago mail-order house, but we suppose the latter, as that firm seems to be held in great reverence by our city fathers.

The marshal was instructed to enforce all ordinances, or appear on the carpet before the mayor. Therefore, those who own buzz-buggies and dogs take heed, for the boogy man is after them.

SOUDAN GRASS EIGHT FEET TALL IN 12 WEEKS FROM THE SEED

Professor C. N. Carnes brought to this office a bunch of Soudan grass eight feet tall, which, he stated, he put the seed in the ground less than twelve weeks ago. This grass is the best kind of fodder for stock, cattle leaving cow peas to eat it.

Mr. Carnes grew this grass on common soil with about 100 pounds of fertilizer to the acre—practically no fertilizer. It is luxuriant and appears to be the coming stock feed for this section.

Delightful Outing

Mr. Ed. George and Carter Thompson filled their autos up and went to Alligator Lake Sunday. They report a great time. The party consisted of the following: Miss Roxine Goodrich, Miss Mortar, Miss Ruth Wylie, Mrs. George and Mrs. Thompson; Billy Dale, Milford George, Earl Nighswonger.

No Fireworks Allowed on July 4 and 5

The City Council calls attention to Ordinance No. 67 which prohibits the discharge of any fireworks within the fire limits of Saint Cloud. Better heed this warning for it is a good one, and may save the city from fire.

TWELVE DAYS FROM PLANTING THE SEED RADISHES ARE EATEN

It is more than probable that a goodly number of people in the North and West who will read this article will say that the statements herein are false, could not be true, because it is against nature. But we desire to inform those people that every word herein is absolutely a fact, that this story is written after a most rigid investigation, and the gentleman mentioned is well known and holds a prominent place in St. Cloud's business life.

At the corner of Kentucky avenue and Fourteenth street Mr. L. L. Baker, who came here five years ago from Massachusetts, owns three lots, which gives him a space 75 x 150 feet. On this ground Mr. Baker has a neat and comfortable cottage, a flower garden, a vegetable garden, eight chicken pens, each with a coop, and a house in which he keeps his tools, chicken feed and fertilizer.

On this plot of ground Mr. Baker makes a comfortable living for his family and has a neat balance left over for the rainy day that is certain to come in the closing days of life.

How does he do it?

By raising chickens and growing vegetables and fruit.

In the garden Mr. Baker has about one hundred pineapple plants, each with a pine in the center about half-grown. When these pines mature they will weigh from six to ten pounds each, and readily sell for five and six cents a pound. In this garden he also has potatoes, Hubbard squash, tomatoes, strawberries, turnips, cucumbers

(Continud on Page 8.)

ST. CLOUD VETERANS' ASSOCIATION'S TWO GOOD PROGRAMMES

The Veterans' Association met on Saturday, June 1915, at 2 p. m., with W. F. Kenney in the chair.

Opening song, "America." The audience united with the choir in the Lord's prayer.

Song by the choir, "Tenting Tonight."

The minutes of June 12th were read and approved as read.

Dr. Farris, who has been visiting in the North, told of some of the splendid things he saw and said we were building a new town here, and we ought to have a good deal of civic pride in all we do, and build with the idea of permanency and beauty. He was cheered.

Brother Kenney said he thought his home on the lake front would make a most desirable place for a hospital for St. Cloud.

Comrade G. H. Knott, Co. C, 127th Illinois, said he and his wife had come [illegible] home, and had fallen in love with the place and people, and had bought a home since coming to show that he meant business.

Dr. Smith made an earnest plea in behalf of a hospital for the town, and was ably seconded by Mrs. Livermore, Dr. Farris, Rev. Kenney and N. P. Wentworth.

The report of the committee was accepted and committee continued.

Announcement was made that Miss Edith Williams would give a recital in the hall on Thursday evening, June 24th.

Miss Jennie Thompson read an original selection of hers entitled "Our Loyal Women."

Mrs. L. E. Baker favored us with a march entitled "The Conqueror," accompanied on the piano by Edith Harrod. In answer to a generous applause they gave as a second number "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder." Mrs. Baker is splendid on the mandolin.

Miss Cora E. Pierce read a selection entitled "A Mother's Love."

Brother Kenney thought some might be getting lazy and asked all to sing "Tramp Tramp, Tramp," which was done. The song led a comrade to tell of an incident that came under his observation during the war.

B. G. Sill gave one of his amusing monologues, to the delight of all.

Comrade Hobson told the audience how "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" came to be written.

Mr. Dougherty recited nicely a poem entitled "The Home."

Mr. Wood recited "The Roman Gladiator."

Closing song, "A Thousand Years."

Adjourned to meet again on June 26th.

J. M. Anderson,
Secretary.

Meeting of 26th

The association was called to order Saturday, June 26, at 2 p. m., by W. F. Kenney.

Opening song, "America."

All united in repeating the Lord's prayer.

Song by the choir.

The secretary read the minutes of June 19th, and they were approved as read.

Dr. Smith reported progress on the hospital and asked the chair to appoint a time and place to hold a mass meeting to discuss ways and means to properly put it before the general public. The chair deferred setting a date until the G. A. R. committee had been consulted so there would be harmonious action.

Announcement was made that the Ladies' Improvement Club will serve ice cream on the hotel porch this (Saturday) afternoon in behalf of the Library building.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church announced a chicken dinner for Wednesday, June 30, for 25c, in the hall. These ladies will give more than the money's worth, so we bespeak for them a good patronage.

Mr. Dougherty had charge of the following social program:

Baritone solo, "End of a Perfect Day," Alec Durham. He gave us a second number in answer to a very generous applause, "In the Depths Below."

Mrs. Elsie Baker rendered a mandolin solo very artistically, "The Cyclone March."

Song by male chorus, "Old Folks at Home."

B. G. Sill gave one of his humorous monologues, which met with the approval of all.

Our ever willing and capable pianist, little Ethel Herrod, rendered a nice selection on the piano.

Comrade Worrell entertained very nicely with a banjo solo. The audience insisted on his giving a second number to show their appreciation.

Mrs. C. C. Claussen recited well two numbers.

Piano solo by Miss Evadne Harris.

Comrade Hendrix closed the program with a violin solo.

Miss Herrod accompanied all musicians.

The St. Cloud Dr[illegible] [illegible]ed "Marching Through Georgia" as an after-piece.

Adojurned until July 3rd.

J. M. Anderson,
Secretary.

Secret of a Happy and Sweet Life

One secret of a sweet and happy life is learning to live by the day. It is the long stretches that tire us. We think of life as a whole, running on for us. We cannot carry this load until we are threescore and ten. We cannot fight this battle continually for half a century. But really there are no long stretches. Life does not come to us all at one time; it comes only a day at a time. Even tomorrow is never ours until it becomes today, and we have nothing whatever to do with it but to pass to it a fair and good inheritance in today's work well done and today's life well lived.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the day. Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means to us—just one day. Do today's duty, fight today's temptation and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them. God gave us night to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond—British Weekly.

The Friendly Way

No snow-capped mountains may be seen
From where I sit and work away;
No meadows that are wide and green
Delight my soul from day to day;
I walk beneath no spreading trees,
Nor sit beside a sparkling pool,
But there is a delightful breeze
That serves to keep me calm and cool

All day I hear the city's roar,
The room I occupy is small,
And when I let my fancy soar
It bumps against a lofty wall;
Instead of scents of new-mown hay,
I sniff the fumes of gasoline,
But cooling breezes all the day
Assist me to remain serene.

I may not sit upon a fence
While watching busy harvest hands,
Each morning early I commence
The work necessity demands,
But while I strive with all my might
To do my part as best I can,
I hear with undisturbed delight
The hum of my electric fan.

Let others hurry far away
In search of scenes that may be fair
Or in the harvest fields all day
Attempt to rid their souls of care.
My brow is kept from burning by
Cool breezes wafted from a shelf—
By soothing, friendly zephyrs I
Can regulate to suit myself.

THE FIRST MAN KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR

(From the Washington, (D. C.) Star, July 9, 1910.)

The first man killed in the civil war was a regular and not a volunteer, as has been asserted; his name was Daniel Hough, and he was a private in Battery E, 1st United States Artillery, according to research made by Dr. Newton A. Strait of the pension bureau, who is the compiler of several war histories.

In support of his contention Dr. Strait quotes from the Rebellion Records, volume 1, page 24, compiled by the War Department. Referring to the final scene of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the records state:

"The evacuation was completed after saluting the flag, in doing which one man was instantly killed, one mortally and four severely wounded by the premature discharge of a gun and explosion of a pile of cartridges."

The one man killed outright, according to the records, was Hough. The date of his death [illegible] six days prior to the killing of Charles A. Taylor, a member of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, during the fighting with a mob in the streets of Baltimore.

Dr. Strait read the claim of "Corp." Tanner, Representative Joseph A. Goulden and Edward A. Keeler, as published recently, that Taylor was the first man killed in the civil war, and he at once set about to search the official records of the war with the result stated.

In this connection Dr. Strait brought to light some interesting history concerning the attack on Sumter. He found that Surgeon Crawford, afterward a major general, fired the first shot from Fort Sumter against Fort Moultrie. This shot was caught in the sand bags of Moultrie and afterward presented to George P. Kane, then chief of police of Baltimore and an ardent and active Southern sympathizer.

First Shot at the Fort.

The first gun fired against Fort Sumter was by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who was then seventy-five years of age and wore long white hair which flowed down over his shoulders. He was on Morris Island when the attack on Fort Sumter began. It was at his own request that he was permitted to fire the first shot that inaugurated one of the bloodiest wars recorded in history. Ruffin afterward boasted much of the fact and on one occasion said:

"That ball will do more for the cause of secession in Virginia than volumes of stump speeches."

It is said Ruffin died by his own hands, June 17, 1865, near Danville, Va. His last message was:

"I cannot survive the liberty of my country."

Frank Moses, who was private secretary to Gov. Pickens of South Carolina at the time of the bombardment, solicited and by force of his official position, obtained the privilege of hoisting the palmetto flag of South Carolina over Fort Sumter after its evacuation by Maj. Anderson. In 1872 Moses was elected governor of South Carolina. He died December 29, 190[illegible] near Boston, Mass.

Small Supply of Ammunition

The records show that the garrison of Sumter was reduced to sore straits preceding the evacuation. The day before the garrison left the fort it is stated that "the making of cartridge bags was continued by the men under Lieutenant Meade's direction until 12 o'clock, when they were ordered to sop by Major Anderson. To obtain material for the bags all the extra clothing of the companies was cut up and all coarse paper and hospital sheets were used.

"The supply of cartridges, 700 in number when the engagement commenced, became so much reduced by the middle of the day, although the six needles in the fort were kept steadily employed, that the fire was forced to slacken and to be confined to six guns.

"The last of the rice was cooked this morning," reads the official record for April 13, the day of evacuation, "and served with the pork—the only other article of food left in the engineer messe room, where the whole command had messed since the opening of the fire.

"The flag staff was struck by shot seven times during the day and a fragment of shell cut the halliards of the flag. Major Anderson bore away the flag of the fort after the salute following the evacuation and it was eventually his winding sheet and was buried with him. Major Robert Anderson was a native of Kentucky and retired from the army on October 27, 1863."

A One-Man Reinforcement.

An interesting bit of history is that Fort Sumter was reinforced after the demand for its surrender had been made. The "reinforcement" was a solitary man, Peter Hart, a faithful friend of Major Anderson. It appears that Mrs. Anderson, wife of the commandant of Fort Sumter and a daughter of Gen. D. L. Clinch, was an invalid in New York City. She had been apprised of her husband's perilous position in Fort Sumter, surrounded by foes and uncertain as to the fidelity of many of his own garrison. Mrs. Anderson desired the Major to have a tried and true servant with him. She therefore resolved to take a veteran sergeant who had served faithfully with her husband in the war with Mexico into the confines of Fort Sumter. After a long search she found Peter Hart and told him of Major Anderson's peril. She then asked him to accompany her to Fort Sumter.

Hart had recently been married. He gazed at his young wife for a few moments and then said:

"[illegible], but I want you to stay with the Major."

Hart again looked inquiringly at his wife and rejoined:

"I will go, madam."

"Indade, ma'am," Hart's wife declared, "it is Margaret's sorrow she can't do as much for ye as Peter can."

They left New York the following evening in spite of the remonstrances of Mrs. Anderson's physicians. They reached Charleston late Saturday night. She had neither eaten nor slept during the long journey from Wilmington to Charleston, and was the only woman on the train. While en route she often heard her husband cursed and threatened by passengers.

Mrs. Anderson's Application

Mrs. Anderson had a personal acquaintance with Governor Pickens, whom she sought the following morning for a permit for herself and Hart to go to Fort Sumter. The governor at first declared he could not allow one man to be added to the garrison of Sumter. Regarding with scorn the suggestion that the addition of one man to a garrison of seventy or eighty would be in the nature of a reinforcement when thousands of armed men were in and about Charleston, Mrs. Anderson sent a message to Governor Pickens, saying:

"I shall take Hart with me with or without a pass.

The governor then granted permission for Hart to go with Mrs. Anderson to the fort.

At ten o'clock, Sunday, January 6, 1861, accompanied by a few friends, Mrs. Anderson and Peter Hart went to Fort Sumter. As she caught sight of the banner over the fort she exclaimed: "The dear old flag!" and burst into tears.

As Mrs. Anderson was carried from the boat to the sallyport of the fort Major Anderson ran out and caught her in his arms and cried out:

"My glorious wife!"

"I have brought you Peter Hart," she replied. "The children are well, and I return tonight."

She had reinforced Sumter with Peter Hart, the Major's trusted friend on all occasions.

There were no casualties on the Union side during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, it is stated by Dr. Strait's war summary.

Conflicting Claims

It is stated that three hours after the first shot was fired at the fort by the Southerners the first gun from Sumter was fired by Captain Arthur Doubleday.

On the Confederate side it is claimed that Major W. H. Gibbs, who died in 1903 at Columbia, S. C., fired the first shot at Sumter. He was a gunner in Capt. James' battery, to whom General Beauregard sent the order to open fire on Major Anderson's forces. As between the claim of Edmund Ruffin of Virginia and Major Gibbs, it is believed each man fired from a different fort, and there is some confusion as to who really pulled the first lanyard.

Again, Francis J. Oakes, who was 1st Sergeant in Company E, 1st United States Regular Infantry, claimed to have fired the first shot from Sumter. It is explained that maybe Capt. Doubleday gave the order to fire the first shot, while Sergeant Oakes sighted the gun and pulled the lanyard.

Attack in Baltimore.

Dr. Strait, who has been commended by pension commissioners and other officials for his research work and compilation of facts and figures and battles of all wars in which this country has been engaged, is referred to in the pension bureau as "the walking encyclopedia." He said that Nicholas Biddle, colored, who was a servant to the officers of the Washington Artillery of Pottsville, Pa., was the first man wounded in the Baltimore riot, April 18, 1861. The Washington Artillery, with the Logan Guards of Lewiston, Pa.; the Allen Guards of Allentown, Pa.; and the Ringgold Light Artillery of Pottsville, Pa., made their memorable march through Baltimore on their way to Washington. The Logan Guards were the only command in uniform. Springfield muskets were carried by thirty-four of its members, and the officers and some of the men wore pistols. But not a charge of powder was carried by the other companies.

One of the men of the Logan Guards however, happened to have a box of percussion caps. These were distributed among his comrades and the thirty-four muskets were capped and carried half-cocked at "support arms," in order that the caps might be seen by the mob and to create the impression that the guns were loaded. This ruse is believed to have saved the Pennsylvania troops from attack similar to the bloody assault made on the following day upon the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Nicholas Biddle, supposed to have been a run-away slave, was attached to the company and wore a military uniform. His appearance greatly excited the ire of the mob, and the cry was raised:

"Nigger in uniform!"

Stones and bricks were hurled at the negro and he received a severe wound in the face from which the blood flowed freely. Biddle remarked afterward:

"I'd go through hell with the Washington Artillery, but not through Baltimore."

The colored man died in 1876, at the age of eighty years, and was buried at Pottsville. The monument over his grave bears the inscription that "his was the proud distinction of shedding the first blood in the late war for the Union, being wounded while marching through Baltimore with the first volunteers from Schuylkill county, April 18, 1861."

Dry Argument Gone

Now the the psychopathic laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court, speaking through Chief Justice Harry Olsen to the mayors of New York state, at Troy, N. Y., and explodes the favorite "dry" argument that drinking alcoholic liquors excessively causes insanity. On the contrary, the laboratory sharks claim, a man has to be crazy before he will drink to excess. "The laboratory has examined hundreds of chronic alcoholics," Judge Olsen said, "and we have yet to find the first case where there was not at least a psychopathic constitution, epilepsy, dementia praecox, manic depressive insanity, or feeble-mindedness as the basis, with the exception of a few cases where there was a physical basis, such as diabetes or tuberculosis, and the man was whipping up his flagging energy with alcoholic stimulants." Judge Olsen claims the laboratory's investigations prove that the cause of excessive drinking will have to be removed before we can cure the drunkards. He said the state of Illinois spends 28.1 per cent of its total expenditures for charitable institutions, of which the mental, nervous and insane group make up 21.8 per cent.

Any Good Mechanic

will tell you that it's impossible to do good work with poor Lumber. It

MEANS MORE MONEY TO YOU

to buy good material, because the work will stay done, and there will not be frequent dips in the purse for repairs. We please all customers, because it pleases us to do so.

BUCKLEY & MORGAN
St. Cloud, Florida

The Secretary's Cigarettes

The legislatures of several states have been wrestling with anti-tipping laws. Mississippi already has such a law, which is more honored in the breach than in the observance, very much as are the anti-cigarette laws of most states which attempt to regulate personal habits by law. Nebraska has an anti-cigarette law, "but," says a writer in the Omaha Bee, "I never heard of any serious effort anywhere to enforce it. When Secretary of War Garrison was here about a year ago, I was on the reception committee, and as we were coming out of one of the big office buildings—not the Bee Building—to us who were serving as his escorts, he seemed suddenly to disappear. I went back and found the secretary in front of a cigar stand.

"We feared we had lost you, Mr. Secretary."

"Oh,' said he, "I just wanted a package of cigarettes and, seeing this place, just dropped back to buy them."

"Well, then," I remarked, jokingly, "you have helped break one of Nebraska's most solemn laws."

"How's that?" quisically.

"Why," I answered, "our law makers have strictly prohibited the sale of cigarettes to man, woman or child in the state of Nebraska."

"That explains it," he retorted; "I thought the girl looked at me rather critically when I called for cigarettes, but she reached out the package without asking any questions."

That is just one shining example of the results of freak legislation. I am wondering whether our lawmakers will this time screw up courage and conscience enough to repeal a fake anti-cigarette law that only breeds defiance.

A SILLY KICK

Hubby—Another $50 hat this summer? Why, you got one last year and you only wore it once.

Wifey—What if I did? You only spent that $50 last summer, didn't you?

Delays are Dangerous

If your eyesight is not right, or if you have a nerve drain from defective vision

See
DR. H. W. GRADY
Graduate Optometrist

A great many cases of chronic headaches have been cured by properly fitted glasses.
No Charge for Examination

AT
MARINE'S DRUG STORE FRIDAY, JULY 2

HOME, SWEET HOME

Make Yourselves at Home at Our Furniture Store

THERE ARE
Beds to Sleep In
Chairs to Sink Deep In
Chiffoniers to "Heap" In
Mirrors to Peep In
Kitchen Cabinets to "Keep" In

You are invited to take a "look in," for then, you know, you'll not be "took in," as you can examine thoroughly and at your leisure every article before purchasing.
Any other way you take a long chance.

W. B. MAKINSON CO.
New York Ave. *"The Flower Bed Store"* Opposite Depot

NEW BARBER SHOP

Eleventh Street, between Pennsylvania and New York Avenues

Gentleman and Lady Barber

WE HAVE COME TO YOUR CITY TO MAKE OUR HOME AND ASK FOR A FAIR SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Massageing, Etc., a Specialty

EVERYTHING IN THIS PLACE IS STERILIZED **Charles C. Clawson and Wife**

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PATRIOTISM AND POWDER

By J. Y. PORTER, State Health Officer

Safety is first-aid to the uninjured!

Forewarned is (not always) forearmed, because advance advice without common sense is like a gun without ammunition, good to have but of little real use.

The near approach of another 4th of July is bringing out the usual warnings in newspaper articles and editorials. They are copies of what was printed last year and the year before and the year before that and they will have probably just as much effect as all the publications on the subject that have preceded them. The records from year to year show the country over about the same number of distressing accidents from the careless use of fireworks and toy pistols in the hands of boys from six to sixty years old.

And in as much as it is reasonably safe to predict the usual crop of mishaps this year, it is well to be prepared for the inevitable.

The "innocent bystander" is a frequent partner with the boy in these mishaps and we have a kind of sympathy for him even though his troubles come from being too near to bad company. With the boy himself it is different, for he knows, and if he does not his father and mother ought to, that he is tempting fate for his own disfigurement and mutilation, in the use of even the simplest forms of fireworks.

And so it comes that first aid to the injured is an important proposition in this connection. The burns and deeper wounds caused by exploding powder are likely to produce tetanus, resulting in its final development in lockjaw. The horrors of death from this cause are similar to those produced by rabies wherein the patient, conscious to the end, suffers excruciating agonies.

Tetanus develops usually in six to eight days after injury and following this disease speeds to a quick conclusion. Therefore, the time for efficient treatment is before tetanus develops. A large portion of the danger in the situation comes from the delay of getting treatment—preventive treatment.

The only reasonably certain preventive, so far as has been discovered is the anti-tetanic serum, the prompt use of which has so largely reduced the development of tetanus that its failure is the exception. Its administration requires the services of a physician, but every doctor in these days is prepared to give this treatment.

Therefore, if Johnnie or Willie has a disastrous encounter with a giant fire cracker exploding prematurely, or happens to be too near at the wrong end of a pistol that explodes blank cartridges, the only thing left to do is to send for the doctor or get to him as fast as the speed laws permit, and on the way indulge in a few earnest prayers that you won't be too late to give the doctor at least a fair chance.

The danger from such burns is too serious to take chances with. The injury at first may not seem serious; it may not be excessively painful, but the possibilities for infection are too great to be risked. No sensible man, who is not prepared to die, who really does not want to commit suicide, will gamble with his life as the stakes, with the chances ten to one against him, by neglecting to secure prompt medical attendance, especially when such attendance will turn those chances in his favor by at least a hundred to one for his recovery.

Therefore, if your patriotism or that of your small boy, leads to disastrous event, go to the doctor and go quick. It's the only safe way.

OUR QUERY AND REPLY DEPT.

Was James Whitcomb Riley ever secretary of the Democratic national committee?

No, but James Whitcomb Riley was secretary to Norman E. Mack when he was chairman of the committee.

How long is a furlong?

A furlong is one-eighth of a statute mile, or 220 yards.

How can you tell the age of a whale?

By the size and number of the laminae of certain organs in the mouth formed of a horny substance called whalebone. These laminae increase yearly.

When was the first American flag made?

In Philadelphia, in 1777 by Mrs. Betsy Ross. It was designed by Captain S. C. Reed.

Which is the Blue Hen State?

Delaware.

How is carbolic acid made?

It is produced from coal tar.

Has a Cornell graduate ever been president?

No.

How can hard cast iron be drilled?

Heat the iron to a red heat and drop brimstone on the spot to be drilled.

Who was the 'Fighting Parson?"

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee (1861-65) was known as the "Fighting Parson."

Where was the first presidential inauguration held?

At Federal Hall, in New York (the site of the present sub-treasury.)

Shoe Special!

WE HAVE A FEW ODD SIZES AND PATENT LEATHER SHOES

We Are Placing On the Bargain Counter

AT A BIG DISCOUNT

Remember we are sole agents for FLORSHEIM, W. L. DOUGLAS, BUSTE BROWN and QUEEN QUALITY SHOES best on earth. Also sole agent for the WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSET.

See Our Summer Net Corset $1.00—JUST THE THING FOR HOT WEATHER

H. C. STANFORD CO.

Next to Big Hotel — Josh H. Ferguson, Manager

(This store will close every Thursday noon until Sept. 9th.)

BRONSONBORO

By REX

Thermometer 98 last week when the article-writing time came around and, not being like the Irishman who on being told that it was 100 degrees in the shade and too warm to work, replied, "Bejabers, I'm not going to work in the shade," Rex declined working in the shade.

Johnson's Island was certainly in for it last week. We sweat and sat down to it, however, and did the best we could.

Hunters' Paradise was invaded last week and the most successful hunter was a young man by the name of J. D. Bass, son of our janitor at the court house. Everet Bass said J. D. captured a dear—Maggie Burges—and the two were made one. The wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Kirkpatrick's, near the Lake House. It was a sort of a run-away match, Polk county Rex united the couple with the customary ceremony. The company were select—one moment till I get that gnat out of my ear. Some of our Crackers spell gnat "gdam."

Alfred Bronson and the boys assisted by Walter Lanier, have been building an eight-mile fence across a portion of the island for Messrs. Pfann and Singletary. These gentlemen have about 50,000 acres on the island and are having a pasture fence built.

Weather conditions, with the exception of occasional flushes of heat, have been all that could be desired for the crops. The rains have been frequent and in the evening the sky remained cloudy until sunset, so that there has been no hot sun following these showers to burn the plants, and the prospects for the finest crops that have been known in this country still exist. There is a fine lot of rice in different sections, which is really doing well, better than it has ever been known to do in the past. Corn and other crops are doing well also.

We hear a great deal about a demonstration agent, his function being to instruct the farmer in the science of farming. Science is knowledge, and an instructor must himself be conversant with that which he desires to impart to others. Patrick Henry, during Revolutionary days said: "There is but one lamp by which I can be guided, and that lamp is the lamp of experience." Science and experience bear the same literal meaning, but in a different degree. The former may be obtained through the agency of others, the latter by our own sense of observation. For instance, a farmer has had a piece of land attended for a number of years. He is supposed to know just how to cause this land to yield its products to the best advantage. The man of science comes to him, one perhaps who has never walked behind a plow, and tells the farmer that his method of working the farm is entirely wrong. Now, the farmer has in all probability, been working the farm for from fifteen to twenty years and made a good thing of the piece of land. Experience has been his guide and the various climatic changes have been his study. During a protracted rainy season he has a particular scientific method of working his crop, and during a drought he changes his plans. He who profits by his past experiences is the farmer who applies the scientific farming to his crop and demonstrates his ability to manage a certain tract of land, and he who would instruct the farmer must have greater knowledge than said farmer before he can impart to him any information of value. It is possible that Rex, not being a tiller of the soil, may not be a proper critic, and his ideas may seem crude and opposed to reason. If so, let us hear from others on the subject. The idea is to have the question thoroughly discussed, pro and con, and if we find ourselves in the wrong we will acknowledge our mistake. The testimony of one or two interested parties will hardly cover the ground. If this agent will accomplish a certain amount of good to guarantee to the taxpayers that the expense of keeping up this agent does not compare with the good his services render it will stop a whole lot of grumbling which several of said taxpayers are indulging in.

The war in Europe continues to drag on. Compared with the tremendous forces engaged there does not appear to be as active operations as there might be. Fears are entertained that this country might become involved, but President Wilson left the front door so wide open and unguarded for the Germans to walk out that we need fear no such danger. German diplomacy have the sense and keenness of the sly fox that broke off branches from the bushes and then floated down the stream to where a flock of ducks were swimming, and after the ducks got used to them he floated down on one and thus got among the flocks. They can have the satisfaction of bearding the lion in his den and coming out in perfect safety. Germany's policy apparently is to come out of the contest with the strongest navy in Europe. Her battleships have taken no part in the contest and are so protected by mines that have been preparing for years that the allied navy cannot approach them, meanwhile the allies are so weakening their navies by exposing them to the destructive elements which have been brought to bear against them that they will be inferior. If shrewdness could win the day [illegible] dertaking, but the end is not yet in sight.

Rex believes the war will terminate in an entirely different manner than we can form any idea of. This, as in all other things, however, proves that time will tell.

Secretary Bryan's resignation from the cabinet may have had something else behind it besides danger from war. He is too much of an egotist to have any consideration for the ability of others. His own-way-or-none-at-all policy does not suit this matter nor does it fit him for the exalted position of Secretary of State, and the country can very easily dispense with his services, for in this emergency the executive must have an assistant more congenial in his method of conducting the affairs of state.

I shall for the present discontinue historical narratives, as from the severe cut my article received I suppose that their length caused them to be in the way of some other matter.

During our last short sojourn in Kissimmee we had the pleasure of meeting Julian Monsdoca, Oliver Bass and Randolph Young. They report some changes in Whittier. Sab Fertic is now the principal merchant in that locality, and little Geddis, we used to call him, son of W. G., is in charge of the store formerly controlled by his father, said father being at his hog ranch.

The Keenansville bank appears to be in a prosperous condition. Banks are becoming so numerous that some of our Crackers feel towards them as an Irishman did in the army. Pat had been called up in the presence of his company to be decorated with a medal of honor for some act of heroic bravery, and the officer pinned the medal on the Irish soldier's breast and remarked that in further recognition of the brave act that had caused the reward to be made that twenty-five dollars had been deposited in the bank to his credit.

"If it's all the same to you," replied the Irishman, "I'd rather you'd pin the twenty-five dollars on me breast and put the medal to my credit in the bank."

Democratic rooster is shouting "Glory!" Lots of rain and tadpoles. Plenty of minnows. He and his wives happy.

REX.

The Merchant Prince

There was an old geezer and he had
a lot of sense;
He started up a business on a dollar-
eighty cents.
The dollar for stock and the tighty
for an ad
Brought him three lovely dollars in
a day, by dad!
Well, he bought more goods, and a
little more space,
An he played that system with a
smile on his face.
The customers flocked to his two-
by-four
And soon he had to hustle for a
regular store.
Up on the square, where the people
pass,
He gobbled up a corner that was all
plate glass.
He fixed up the windows with the
best that he had,
An he told them all about it in a
half-page ad.
He soon had 'em coming, and he nev-
er quit,
And he wouldn't cut down on his
ads one jit.
Well, he kept things humping in the
town ever since,
And everybody calls him the Mer-
chant Prince.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

Few women listen to half the things they say.

"Expensive days these late days are,
You can't make money last;
A dollar won't go half as far,
But it goes just twice as fast."

LET US HELP YOU MAKE YOUR DOLLARS LAST.

BY REDUCING OUR EXPENSES TO THE MINIMUM WE ARE ENABLED TO SELL AT A VERY CLOSE MARGIN.

We Offer This Week

3 cans Van Camp's Soups	25c
Evaporated Peaches	10c
2-lb. can of Victory Tomatoes	10c

Our Stock Is Fresh and Complete, and We Guarantee Satisfaction.

M. W. LAWTON & CO.

Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street.

Greater Quantity Fruits and Vegetables Grown Here Than Anywhere On Earth

Editor Tribune:—

I have letters from a great number of people living in five different states wanting to know how I like Florida. I cannot answer them all separately, and if you knew how lazy I am and what a task it is for me to write you would publish this. I not only want to answer the letters but want to [illegible] served three months in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and three years in the 73rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Immediately after the war I went West and lost all track of my old comrades. If any of them see this I hope they will write me, or, better yet, come and see me. I have been in twenty-seven states since the war, but this is the best of all.

I will say to my old friends and neighbors that it is far better than I expected. I have been here three months and have seen three mosquitoes only and not one flea or bedbug, one snake, no sign of a rat or a mouse. There is a greater variety of fruits and vegetables than anywhere else, and you can have them all the time, not all kinds all the year, but different kinds at all times. And this is the best place for cattle I ever saw so far, and I have been in all the great stock ranges of the North and West. Hogs are as good as range hogs anywhere. The cattle are small, but they run at large and cost nothing to raise, so they are clear gain. Hogs never die until you shoot them. You can't get near enough to knock them in the head.

But you will have to come and see to appreciate our climate. It is not only very healthy, but there are so many beautiful flowers and ornamental trees and plants. I never get tired walking around viewing the yards and gardens, and if the owner sees you [illegible] I never saw as friendly and sociable people, men, women and children. It is a great pleasure to live among them.

We have a pretty little city of about 3,500 inhabitants, good schools and churches, paved streets, ice plant, and in fact, up-to-date in every respect.

Mr. DePew, who lives just across the street from me, was digging in his yard, in land that had never been planted, and found a nest of sweet potatoes, 41 in number, that weighed from one to nine pounds each. They had one potato on exhibition here that weighed 42 pounds.

I have been very conservative in describing the country and its products, but later on may spin you a few mild yarns.

Now boys, if any of you see this let me hear from you. I believe I think more of friends than the average, and have not seen nor heard from you for fifty years.

Yours truly,
Samuel Colvin.

St. Cloud, Fla., June 29, 1915.

Odd Bits of News

Barrow, Eng.—The 600 women hands employed here in the manufacture of war munitions have given such satisfaction that an additional 1,000 women will be employed immediately.

Dansville, N. Y.—William H. Dick, a chicken fancier, found a pair of twin eggs in a white Leghorn's nest recently. The eggs, each 2 3-4 inches in length and 3 1-4 inches in circumference are joined by a neck 1 1-2 inches in circumference.

Atlanta, Ga.—C. S. Stafford, taken ill five years ago, was placed in the City Detention Hospital. He threatened to commit suicide if he was removed, so the health authorities have put him on the payroll for $10 weekly to prevent his carrying out his threat.

Long Beach, Cal.—A petrified knee-joint of a mammoth, estimated by scientists to be 50,000 to 275,000 years old, was unearthed here by Anton Cheroske twenty-eight feet below the surface. It is well preserved and measures 15 inches in diameter.

Thibodaux, La.—Mrs. Paul Breaux of Lafourche Parish, claims to be the oldest mother in the South. She is 110 years old, and has great-great-grandchildren among her 1,000 descendants. Her youngest child is in the seventies. Another, still living, is over ninety.

New York.—George de Coligny, who started thirty-five months ago from Bangor, Me., to sing his way around the world for a prize of $5,500, is on the last lap of his journey. He has traveled more than 30,000 miles. Another contestant is now a prisoner of war in France. The other two have disappeared.

Seattle, Was.—Miss May Stehle in charge of the cloak room at the hotel here, is untippable. If she would take tips she could make $2,500 a year in addition to her salary. "But," she says, "I would lose my self-respect." The hotel management could, if it desired, fire Miss Stehle, and save her salary, and, to boot, sell the cloak room "privilege" for $150 a month.

Des Moines, Ia.—Helen Bradford, ten years old, has graduated from high school and made arrangements to enter Iowa University in September. She will be the youngest student at Iowa for more than ten years.

Petrograd, Russia.—A deserted Turkish baby was found by a Russian regiment in a farm house and adopted as the daughter of the regiment. The foundling was christened in the Greek church of the village of Bardus, the commander of the regiment acting as god-father and Princess Gelovanna, a Red Cross nurse, as god-mother. The child was named Alexandra Donskaia, after the regiment, and the officers and men subscribed monthly payments to rear and educate her.

Consider Powder Puff

Verily, the days of our most sacred institutions are numbered. All flesh is as grass, with the lawn mower coming over the hill. The latest cry is "Down with the Powder Puff!" Think of it, girls! You whose shiny noses under the protection of the powder puff, have been turned up in derision at wind and sun. You who have made surreptitious journeys under the automobile laprobe or the overhanging table-cloth to the place of mystery where reposed the little first-aid to beauty. You who cling with a drowning grip to the little wad of down and powder with which you daintily cover your freckles and defy Time's determined efforts. What will you do when the dread lawmaker takes away your powder puff, and forces you to appear unpowdered and unprotected before a gasping and unfeeling public? But, perhaps, it won't go that far! Braver men than mere law makers have quailed before your powder and puff ball. The health commissioners, so far, are but demanding that you stick to your own puff, on the ground that "neither borrower nor lender be, for loan oft loses both powder puff and your good complexion." But beware! The reformer is abroad and nothing is sacred under his devastating hand.

P. E. MORGAN

GENERAL CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

P. O. Box 178 — Phone 34 — St. Cloud, Fla.

ST. CLOUD TRIBUNE

Published Weekly by Seminole Land & Investment Company

S. J. TRIPLETT - - - - Editor

Entered as Second-class Mail Matter, April 28, 1910, at the Postoffice at St. Cloud, Florida, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Tribune is published every Thursday and mailed to any part of the United States, postage free, for $1.50 a year, 75c six months, or 50c three months—strictly in advance.

Reading notices in local column 10 cents a line. Rates for display advertising furnished on application.

Advertising bills are payable on the first of each month. Parties not known to us will be required to pay in advance.

Important Notice!

In sending in your subscription, always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

In renewing from another postoffice, give former address.

In changing your address, be sure and give former address.

SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, $1.50 A YEAR

The Way To Stop Mail Order Patronage Is For Local Merchants To Advertise Their Goods

There is possibly, no town in Florida that contains as large a number of persons who patronize mail order houses as does St. Cloud.

And there is no question but what there are more merchants in St. Cloud who do not advertise their goods in the local paper than there are in any other town in Florida.

Both these conditions are bad, and greatly retard the progress of our town.

The Tribune has week after week called attention to the harm our people do St. Cloud merchants when they purchase goods from mail order houses. It has been pointed out that every dollar sent away stays away; that mail-order houses do nothing towards the advancement of our town, pay no part of the expenses of our school, our churches or our civic and fraternal societies. The Tribune has contended and still contends that mail order houses do not sell first-class goods, and that any of our merchants will duplicate any order under the same conditions. All these things we have harped on until the game is getting tiresome, and we are just about as near a solution of the question today as we were the day we assumed charge of the Tribune. That there is something wrong with our mode of procedure, or the people, or the merchants, is certain, for the nefarious practice has not abated one whit.

In discussing the question this week with a man who patronizes a mail order house, the statement was made that the people have no idea what the majority of our merchants carry in stock, or what prices they charge, for they never advertise their goods, and a person does not desire to go over the town seeking a certain article that he does not know if it can be found, or what it is sold for.

"Everybody in St. Cloud," he said, "reads the Tribune, and if our merchants have the goods and will sell them at prices anywhere near what mail order houses do, let them say so in your paper. There is not a man in St. Cloud, I verily believe, but would rather patronize a home merchant than send his money to a mail order house, but our merchants don't seem to want our trade, or they would tell through the columns of the Tribune what goods they carry and at what prices they sell them. I have been a constant reader of the St. Cloud Tribune for five years and I have never yet seen an advertisement in its column of some of our merchants. What do we know what Jim Smith or John Brown have for sale if he just sticks a little sign out saying 'Groceries For Sale, Cheap for Cash.' Let him tell the people what he has, and the price. If the goods are cheap enough, and by that I mean a fair profit on their original cost, the people will go there to trade.

"Don't forget, Mr. Editor, that there are two sides to the 'Buy at Home' game. There are merchants in St. Cloud who squeal like stuck pigs when a man buys something from a mail order house, while that same merchant will send his money away for everything he needs not in his line of traffic. I know the only way to make St. Cloud a great city is for all the people to spend their money here, but the only way that will ever be accomplished is for the merchants to follow the example set by the mail order houses, and that is, advertise their goods. That will bring results, and nothing else will."

The Tribune believes there is more truth in the above statement than in anything along that line that has been said for many a day.

Join the Boosters

BY J. F. FARRIS.

Co-operate with your neighbor to help your town; open your eyes to the advancement of your town; make it a practice to buy from home merchants. Money invested at home brings the surest dividends. Understand that in unity there is strength. Ninetenths of our people believe in the new Charter. It is up to us to enlist the other tenth. The knockers hurt everybody and help nobody. You surely cannot afford to be one of them. Every town must progress or it will retrograde. Vigorous efforts on your part brings results. Every citizen has some influence—use your for good. Look around you and get others to wake up. Organize and make your organization do something. Prove yourself loyal and work in harmony. Many may be waiting for you to start something. Exert yourself, and you need not worry about the others. Nothing is accomplished when nothing is attempted. The time is here for us to line up for the new Charter. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder for a good road to the East Coast. Let St. Cloud stand for progress and a clean town.

What Advertising Did For One City

Orlando will vote on the publicity tax law July 28. This is simply a law to authorize the county commissioners to levy not more than a one mill tax for publicity purposes. This would give a fund from which needed advertising could be done, and would relieve the few people who now bear the burden of all the work done for the progress of the town of the constant calls that are made upon them for contributions. If any one should doubt the good which may be done by constant advertising he should read an article appearing in a recent issue of Collier's entitled "The City Advertising Built," by Peter Clark MacFarlane. The article is good enough to reproduce in full, but to facilitate reading and in order to get a quick impression on the minds of many only the opening portion of it is given. It should be stated that the name of the town is not given, allowing the reader to exercise his imagination as to which it is, but if one thinks very hard and puts the two and two of the story together he will probably reach the conclusion that it is one of the Pacific coast towns. The story reads like this:

In 1880 this city contained 11,000 people; in 1890 it had grown to 50,000 and was the fifty-sixth in size in the Union. In the next ten years it passed Memphis, Seattle, Richmond, and seventeen other American cities, rounding out the decade with 102,000 people, and having advanced from the fifty-sixth to the thirty-sixth position in the population free-for-all.

Breezing into the twentieth century with cylinders that never missed a chug, it passed Columbus and Kansas City, Syracuse and nearly a score of other American cities, finishing the ten-year course in the sixteenth position with a census of 319,000 souls.

And on it rushes, apparently faster than ever. The estimate today, based on directory names, gives 350,000. The papers, of course, boldly claim half a million.

To assure ourselves that this speed is real and not fictitious no stage contrivance of spinning chariot wheels that never move ten feet, we pause and notice that in the twenty-two years since 1890 postoffice receipts have multiplied twenty times; that bank clearings have turned over twenty-nine times; that building permits have somersaulted twenty-six times, and that the total value of such permits for 1912 was over $31,000,000—more building, if you please, than was done by any other city in the land, except the three very greatest. Somewhere between the tenth and sixteenth in population—fourth in building operations! And the sixth in actual assessable values! Only New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco exceed it. And only five American cities owe more money. The measure of a city's bonded debt is a sure sign of bedrock financial values.

But what challenges our interest most is the statement that the whole thing has been done by advertising. We are accustomed now to seeing great businesses built up by advertising. For a long time we have heard publicity bureaus bawling themselves hoarse in more or less spasmodic and more or less successful attempts to advance the interests of one city or region; but here is one dusty little city starting out deliberately to make itself great by intelligent, consistent scientific advertising, maintained for a quarter of a century; and there lies the result, sparkling like some Damascus, in the western desert; mile on mile of the most beautiful residences in America; hive on hive of buildings that tickle the sky; pyramid on pyramid of statistics so amazing that they challenge every doubt our minds can muster.

And not only was it done by advertising, but it is a rather typical piece of advertising. The whole philosophy of that new science is summed up in the experience of this metropolis.

It had to advertise or fail. Necessity is always the father of successful advertising. There is a must in every such campaign.—Orlando Reporter Star.

Just twelve days more and St. Cloud will have a charter under which a real city can be builded.

Our city council buys a plow and fire bell from a Chicago mail order house. Now what do you think of that?

Poor old Thaw. Alienists are now swearing he never was crazy. But if we remember right Thaw did everything he could to convince a jury he was crazy when he killed White.

In seeking re-election we advise our city councilmen to solicit votes from Chicago mail order houses. They certainly don't expect to find any here that are worth having.

Florida is now honored with the presence of the widow of the inventor of the submarine boat. Guess England wishes that man Holland had never been born.

What's the use of arresting Huerta and permitting the Carranza and Villa and Zapata juntas to continue doing business at Washington. But maybe it's because Huerta didn't salute the flag.

A rich Mexican woman, Maria Acosta Iturbe, has sold one hundred thousand dollars worth of her diamonds and will use the money to buy food for the poor. That's nothing. On one occasion, while walking through Kansas we sold our coat for two sweet potatoes.

The St. Cloud Tribune, edited by S. J. Triplett, has been shown a high honor. The first page of an issue of the paper has been reproduced in miniature by the American Printer, regarded as a criterion of good printing and good newspaper making. The American Printer also gives the St. Cloud paper a very complimentary comment—all of which is highly merited.—Tampa Times.

A United States marshal has discovered a Chinese opium joint in Jacksonville. Is that an effect of the Davis Package bill?

Newspaper publicity, Mr. Duncan, Florida Herald, may not amount to anything, but we've yet to see the politician who doesn't seek to have his name printed, even though it is knocked.

Every time we read of the Children's Home Society at Jacksonville, we think what a noble and enduring monument it would have been to Henry Flagler if he had left it one million of the fifty-five he bequeathed to his wife.

Nearly every exchange that comes to our desk contains double page, page or half-page advertisements of business men who realize that the duller the times and the harder money is to get the greater the necessity for offering inducements to the purchasing public. It is a common fallacy of the country merchant to decrease his advertising when business is dull—an error of the wort kind. If ever a merchant should reach out for business it is when times are hard. The buyer is then looking for opportunities to save small sums that in good times would not tempt him. Think it over, Mr. Merchant.—Zolfo Truth.

Some citizens in St. Augustine—and 'tis the same way in every other town about every other paper—criticize the Evening Record for matter appearing in its columns which chances to be distasteful to them. But they all get off easy. This is the way the Bradentown Journal talks about a citizen of that city, placing the description at the head of the editorial page:

SOME PUNK!
6 feet, 2 inches,
190 pounds
of
40-year-old
PUNK!
—St. Augustine Record.

HOMESEEKERS' COLUMN

BY THE SCRIBE

We are nearing our day for voting and the new charter should be of great interest to all who live here and own property in this young city. St. Cloud, evidently, from the day of its birth, has been vigorous in stretching out and building and making homes, beginning often in a tent. Some sick folks have landed here utter strangers, but soon finding friends and renewed health have built and planted and have truly renewed their youth. There are many here today who will tell you of the weary months of ill health preceding their coming here but who have become able to do all that is necessary to build and make their homes and now enjoy them.

It must be remembered, however, that very often aged people come who have only a few months to live, and many have sacrificed comfortable homes, sold them and removed at great expense here, and find to begin again and waste energy, time and money is fruitless, when the span of life has nearly run its course. So many old soldiers live alone, when their children, for whom they have sacrificed so much should feel it to be their duty to care for the lonely old father, and although the Relief Corps and the many aids come to the rescue, it is sorely taxed providing for those whose own should be near them in their declining years.

A hospital is much needed here, and could be commenced without very much expense; a good nurse or two, sisters or friends, could make this a success and the doctors in the town would give every assistanse possible by sending patients, making it so much easier for them to be visited daily and certainly less expensive for the patients. There is always a number of delicate old people who need extra care and suitable diet and whose friends would willingly contribute towards the extra expense, when it might be impossible for them to leave their families and come down here. So St. Cloud is busy thinking out the best plan to care for her sick; it is a duty we owe the sick and suffering.

Sometimes we hear complaints and comparisons of what we cannot do here compared to the North and West, etc. It is well to understand that Florida has a climate with no hardships. It must also be remembered that the soil here is so entirely different to any other soil and has to be made to grow the things you want, and must be fertilized. Every soil needs this, but we forget that the farmer north and west has his stock and barnyard and natural fertilizers in clover and other legumes, but here you begin upon the palmetto and have to sweeten and enrich and cultivate before you can hope to be more successful than in the North.

Upon a corner lot, near the heart of the city is a truck garden which will show any one what intelligent work will do. How ashamed one feels sometimes at hearing the knocker scoffing at the soil, and often the people, and then turn around the corner to see how a man often handicapped physically can be so happily successful and so certain of good results.

When we get the charter, more roads, finer transport, less freight charges, more people with capital, with strength and courage, and a full appreciation of all this place can offer, St. Cloud will not only be the Wonder City, but the happiest in the state.

Letters to the Editor

Wright City, Mo., June 25, '15.

Editor Tribune:—

My subscription having expired the 19th inst., enclosed find bank draft for $1.50 to advance my subscription for another year. Your paper is always a welcome visitor, as I am interested in your city, and I consider you a first-class writer in giving facts as they are.

With best regards, yours as ever,
R. J. Gempp.

Sinclairville, N. Y., June 24, '15.

Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for which please send me the St. Cloud Tribune for four months. If I can sell my farm I hope to be in St. Cloud by that time. If there is any one there who wants to exchange property for a dairy farm in Chautauqua county, N. Y., may be we can make a deal.

I thank you for sending me the Tribune for a number of weeks. I read it two or three times over and long to be there.

Yours truly,
F. L. Pangborn.

Stevens Point, Wis., June 24, '15.

Editor Tribune:—

Your little write-up on the price of St. Cloud chicken feed, of last week, was good, as it showed in this case that you wanted chicken feed, or, as you say, let them "feed on your neighbor's garden." I could write a whole lot on this question of trust, but as you say, we have the Sherman law to take care of them. Now, in speaking of the price of chicken feed, there is another kind of chicken feed that is much more expensive than the kind that you speak of. I will give you a sample of my experience with some that was sold to me by the state of Wisconsin, and here it is as per Chapter 88, Laws of 1887, where I spent about $300 to get a judgment against her, and at the wind-up she not only stole all of it, but also $21.55 I had paid my attorney that she made me hire while the suit was pending. Now, mind you, to leave no bars down for the hogs to crawl through, I asked the state, at the close of the suit, to please guard my interests, as to this judgment gained, and today I have this bill before our new executive that promised us last fall that he would work for the people if elected.

Now, to close, I will say that I have lived here since '57, and I will challenge the state to hunt up my record as a man.

We are having a wet and cold summer and will be glad when fall comes so we can return to St. Cloud and behold once more one of the finest bodies of men and women that the sun ever shone on, in spite of the chicken feeders.

Yours truly,
Geo. Mann, Sr.

Salem, Ill., June 22, '15.

Editor Tribune:—

It is almost three months since Mr. Moore and myself left St. Cloud, but we are always glad to get your paper and read about the good people. I very much enjoy the letters you publish in your paper from the people who are in the Northland. On the 12th of this month Mr. Moore and myself drove to Brownstown, about 30 miles north of where we live. We went to visit Comrade Rode and family, who lives there.

I wish I could tell you of the beauty of our country at the present time. The crops look fine. On our way we passed one great wheat field after another, also oats, corn, hay and other crops too numerous to mention. Also large apple and peach orchards just loaded with fruit. On June the 15th, while at Brownstown we had a gathering of St. Cloud people, who, all except Mr. Moore and myself, live in and around Brownstown, Ill. A number of friends who have been in St. Cloud visitors the past few winters gathered at the home of Mr and Mrs. Kessland, two miles west of Brownstown, for a picnic. At the noon hour a bountiful repast was spread and the general conversation was about St. Cloud, and many of you people must have felt your ears burning, for we talked about the many good social times we had there. Some of us talked about the first winter—what we had to do to make ourselves comfortable and how we enjoyed it.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rode and their three daughters, the Misses Ruth, Annah and Madeline; their home is on Maryland avenue, between Seventh and Eighth; Mr. and Mrs Jame Buchannan, who also have a home on Maryland between Seventh and Eighth; they had with them their granddaughter, Miss Marguerite S. Krose, from Chicago; Mr and Mrs. William Moore, who have a home on Missouri avenue and Tenth street, they had with them their granddaughter, Mary Louise Baker, of Salem, Illinois; Mr and Mrs. William Peterson, who have spent two winters in St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. Keesland and their son George; they also have spent two winters in St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. Gartner and Mr. Stine, who passed the first winter in St. Cloud. We certainly had a fine day and all of us expect to be in St. Cloud the coming winter.

Respectfully,
Mrs. William Moore.

Mason Mich., June 25, '15.

Editor Tribune:—

Let me say to the St. Cloud Tribune that what time I was with the good people of St. Cloud I was more than pleased with the surroundings of your beautiful city.

For St. Cloud is a pretty place;
Where you can meet fine people face to face;
Where the flowers bloom the whole year 'round;
And the gray sand covers up the ground.

The owls will hoot from morn till night;
And the frogs will sing when out of sight,
An the darkeys still live there,
And the alligators will get their share.

The cabbage grows quite small, see
Like a cocoanut on a tree.
The sweet potato grows on a vine,
Large enough for eight or nine.

You can eat from the potato from morn till night,
And the same potato is still in sight.

Oranges, lemons, grapefruit and tangerines you cannot beat,
For they're all over the city on every street;
They come in from north, south, east and west,
And every seller will tell you that his is the best.

Their beef was not very good to eat,
It was not sour, nor was it sweet;
For we could chew and chew—it was so tough,
We soon could tell when we had enough.

Our stomachs would soon get out of whack
If we should eat too much pork from a razor-back.

The sand-flies there were very thick,
When they get onto you there they stick.
The little chigger would beat them all—
Over your body they would crawl;
And they would go from place to place,
Until you would feel them on your face.
And if by chance they take a bite,
You'd get so mad you would want to fight.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg

Dr. William H. Gregg, for many years a prominent scientist in this state, died Monday at St. Cloud, Fla., where he went several months ago for his health. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., eighty-five years ago. He had been a practicing physician in New York City and in Port Chester, N. Y., but several years ago he retired from active practice.

Dr. Gregg was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1857. He received his experience in the Blackwell's Island hospital and then practiced for a time in New York City. When President Lincoln's call for volunteers came he enlisted and became surgeon of the Eighth Brigade and senior inspecting surgeon.

Dr. Gregg's scientific work was principally in chemistry, mineralogy and ornithology. In addition to his writings on chemistry one of his best known works is a history of the birds of Western New York and the classification of the bird life of Chautauqua. His discourse on the subject of coal tar derivatives has been much read by scientific men.

Dr. Gregg was a member of the Linnaean Society and the American Association for the advancement of Science. He was also a Mason. He leaves a wife and a sister, Mrs. W. B. Rush, and a brother, Andrew K. Gregg, of St. Cloud, Fla.—N. Y. Sun.

Our old friend, Carl Engle, writes that he is living on a farm near Milan. We dwon't know what state, as his letter does not say, but he says the days are pleasant and the nights are not. We expect him in St. Cloud again this fall.

We call attention to the ad of Dr. Grady, Optometrist, elsewhere in this issue. 44-tf

St. Cloud Temperature

DATE	MAX.	MIN.
June 24,	90	72
" 25,	93	69
" 26,	90	69
" 27,	90	72
" 28,	94	72
" 29,	92	72
" 30,	89	74

ST. CLOUDLETS

Fire insurance, taxes. A. E. Drought.

W. H. Phillips, of Kissimmee, was visiting in St. Cloud Thursday.

H. J. Leggett came over from Tampa last week.

C. E. Ryan, of Sanford, Fla., is in town this week.

Samuel Bartimess is here from Ohio to make his home.

H. L. Bradbury came over from Kissimmee Thursday.

C. W. Bruns of Narcoossee, was in our city on Monday.

R. D. Enzinger, of Sanford, was in St. Cloud Wednesday.

Cracker Jones, from Tampa, was here Wednesday.

H. Woodham, of New York, was in St. Cloud Thursday last.

Lou Wells, from St. Louis, Mo., was in St. Cloud last week.

Ed Hanley, of Tampa, was in the Wondtr City Thursday.

Dr. Chunn reports Mildred Howell to be much better yesterday.

Hon. H. C. Stanford, of Kissimmee, was a St. Cloud caller on Sunday

G. A. Bleech expects to move into his new location about July 30.

Miss Ruth Bass is entertaining her sister from Avon Park this week.

The Sewing Circle will meet with Mrs. Jimmy Grimm in two weeks.

E. W. Rice, of Iowa City, Iowa, was in St. Clwoud Tuesday on business

5,000 Votes given with each 25c Box Stationery. Seminole Pharmacy. 44-tf

John Davis, who resides near Runnymede Lake, is quite ill with appendicitis.

Elmer Knight was visiting his brother, Oliver Knight, in St. Cloud last week.

5,000 Votes given with each 25c Box Stationery. Seminole Pharmacy. 44-tf

S. W. Porter, Real Estate, Insurance, Fertilizer, Ground Limerock. 35-tf

Lee George Edwards returned Saturday from a two weeks trip down the East Coast.

J. T. Tindall, of Narcoossee, was in St. Cloud Wednesday making purchases of our merchants.

E. P. Dann, wife and children, from Miami, wert the guests on Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ely.

We are told that Bob Houston, formerly of St. Cloud, was killed recently in Tampa by a train.

Mac Arrowsmith, Dr. Riddle, Harry Todd and Roy Vandenberg motored to Loughman Sunday afternoon.

1,000 Votes given with each 10c Dish of Hand's Pure Ice Cream, Vanilla Flavor. Seminole Pharmacy.

1,000 Votes given with each 10c Dish of Hand's Pure Ice Cream, Peach Flavor. Seminole Pharmacy.

1,000 Votes given with each 10c Dish of Hand's Pure Ice Cream, Peach Flavor. Seminole Pharmacy.

A large crowd enjoyed the dance at the Vandenberg boat house last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eaton left Tuesday morning for Syracuse, Kansas, where they expect to make their home.

Mrs. R. G. Thomas is sojourning among the pines of South Carolina, but will be with us again in September.

Mr. Sims, from Orlando, was in town Tuesday and arranged with the Seminole Pharmacy to handle their ice cream.

Mrs. Geo. P. Arrowsmith and her daughter, Mrs. Lulu Atwood, spent Friday and Saturday at Orlando and Daytona.

Floyd Moshier and Mr. Miller went to Alligator Lake Sunday. They report the fishing all that the heart could desire.

Miss Nellie Zimmer left last Thursday to join her sister in the northern part of the state, where they will give some concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Garner and Dr. E. G. Farris motored to Kissimmee yesterday to attend the Chalker-Carson wedding.

Carter Thompson, Van Natta and Morris Goodrich went fishing Tuesday afternoon. They had the usual fisherman's luck.

Mrs. A. J. DeGraw left this morning for Miami to visit her daughter, Mrs. B. M. Starkey. She will be away for about two months.

Owing to circumstances I shall not go north until after the 4th of July, and may not leave St Cloud this summer. As long as I stay the Kozy Studio will remain open.
43-2tp A. A. Martin, the Photographer.

Four car loads of our Kissimmee friends were over Monday evening to enjoy a splash in the lake. We are always glad to have them.

When were your glasses fitted? If over two years ago, better see Dr. Grady, Optometrist, at Marine's Drug Store, July 2nd. 44-tf

Mrs. M. O'Brien, of California avenue, left for North Dakota Saturday. She will return in October and stay in St. Cloud permanently.

There will be a watermelon contest soon among some ladies. The one that lifts the largest melon and holds it the longest is to be the winner.

Wisconsin avenue is looking fine. If every one would mow the weeds in the street in front of their place they would soon disappear entirely.

The Sewing Circle, numbering sixteen, met with Mrs. Sam Brammar last Tuesday evening. Lunch was served and a general good time enjoyed.

The great ball game of the season [illegible] Grounds this afternoon, commencing at 3 p. m., between Davenport and St. Cloud.

V. H. Edwards and wife returned Wednesday evening from Winter months visiting Vick's father, Mr. S. Fla., where they have been for two W. Edwards.

A card from S. T. Naylor and wife, who left St. Cloud about two months ago in an auto, for Parkersburg, Va., says they arrived safely after a long, wet and tedious drive.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Coyle, from Covington, Ky., are now getting their things together to move to St. Cloud. Mrs. Coyle is the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Morgan, of our city.

Mr. and Mrs. Combs motored to Orlando Wednesday with a party of ladies. They were caught in the big thunder storm but managed to escape a wetting by finding a good shelter.

A letter from C. P. Stanton, who is now in Woodrow, Fla., says "Send my paper. I am interested financially in St. Cloud and want to keep in touch with what is going on there."

Mr. K. S. Crooke, of Missouri avenue and Seventh street, returned Saturday from Michigan. He was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland Sunday. Mr. Crooks said he was glad to get back to St. Cloud, and is here to stay.

Miss Margaret Stanford and Mrs. J. D. Clark motored out from Kissimmee Monday with their friends, to the lake front, where they entertained in honor of Miss Elizabeth Carson, who was married on Wednesday.

Corn planted April 15th by J. W. Smith, on the Cooper place, Minnesota avenue and Seventh street, was brought to this office today, all shucked. It is as fine corn as ever grew anywhere, and it is on exhibition here. See it for yourself.

The chicken dinner given by the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church on Wednesday, in the old G. A. R. Hall, was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of people, and quite a neat sum was raised for the purpose of putting new steps in front of the church.

G. W. Grant reports to us that he has a fine garden and all the vegetables he needs for household use, and then some. He believes this is the best stock country on earth. He has good health here and possesses all that is necessary to make him comfortable and happy.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church held their regular monthly business meeting and social Friday evening, June 25th, at the home of Mrs. Minnie Nighswonger, on Massachusetts avenue. After a short business session the evening was pleasantly spent with games and music, and after dainty refreshments were served the League adjourned to meet the second Thursday in July, at the home of Mrs. Alice McGill.

Notice!

Attention is called to Ordinance No. 67, which prohibits the discharge of **ANY FIREWORKS** within the fire limits of this city.

Great care should be exercised by those using fire works of any description outside of this district.

Wm. Bircher,
44-tf Acting Mayor.

Try a Wooster Special at Marine's Pharmacy. Best drink on earth. 44-tf

S. R. Morrison arrived Monday from Fresno, Cal. He came to look around for a location.

1,000 Votes given with each 10c Dish of Hand's Pure Ice Cream, Vanilla Flavor. Seminole Pharmacy.

Captain W. T. Ackerman, Rutherford, N. J., writes us that he wants the Tribune and expects to look us over in the fall.

Mrs. Lydia Mosher has returned from a six weeks pleasure trip in South Florida. Her many friends are glad to see her again.

Mr. Farris, who resides on the corner of Kentucky avenue and Seventh street, is quite ill. We trust he will soon be out again.

L. Q. Bower left Tuesday, June 22, for a visit to friends in Topeka, San Francisco, Portland, Great Falls and numerous other western cities. He will return in September.

[illegible] Garner's 21st wedding anniversary the Mr. Durham who sang so pleasantly was not Alec Durham, as we stated but Mr. A. G. Durham.

You can have your eyes properly examined and fitted with the right glasses by Dr. Grady, Optometrist, at Marine's Drug Store, July 2nd. 44-tf

Roy Vandenberg, Harry Todd, "Cotton" Moshier and Mac Arrowsmith attended the movies in Kissimmee Friday evening. The party motored over in Mr. Vandenberg's car.

Mrs. Lula Atwood and mother, Mrs. Geo. Arrowsmith, returned Friday from Daytona in which vicinity they had been spending the past few days, seeing some of Florida's beautiful country, and they also found bathing in the ocean to be a very pleasant pastime while there.

A. D. Stebbins, Sixteenth street and New York avenue, brought two monster tomatoes to this office last week. He did not leave them so we could not tell whether they were good to eat or not. He may have showed them to us just to make us feel hungry, but they certainly looked good enough to eat. Mr. Stebbins says he has been eating sweet corn from his garden for over a month, and that it is just as good as any he ever had in the north.

Important Meeting Of St. Cloud Fruit and Truck Growers

The Fruit and Truck Growers' Association will meet at the City Hall, St. Cloud, at 2 p. m., on July 6th, and the full membership is urged to attend, as Messrs S. T. Fansler and Clark Howell, two of Osceola county's most successful truckers, will be present and deliver addresses. Come and bring your neighbors—it will do you both good, and the information you will receive will be worth ten times what it will cost you.

G. W. James,
44-tf Secretary.

6 Highest Contestants For Seminole Pharmacy PRIZES IN Voting Contest

MISS MURRAY	116,800
MISS FEATHERS	73,500
MISS BASS	121,100
MRS. GILBERT	34,400
MISS DOOLITTLE	63,100
MISS EATON	2,500

Hand's Pure Ice Cream

Pure ice cream is one of the most healthful of foods. It is the one delicacy—the only delicious dessert—that a doctor will prescribe for his patient abed. It is a real food for child or adult.

But this applies only to pure ice cream made from real, undiluted cream, flavored with the best of fruit juices or extracts.

Never has such a pure Ice Cream come into this territory, as nothing enters into it manufactured but Pure Milk and Cream which is obtained from the Government dairy, each and every cow being tuberculin tested.

From this date until the closing of the Voting Contest we are going to give 1000 votes with every 10c dish of HAND'S PURE ICE CREAM. Once tried always used.

Seminole Pharmacy

The Rexall Store *Phone 11*

St. Cloud, Florida

MARINES TAKE ONE-SIDED GAME FROM LOUCHMAN PILE DRIVERS

Showing plenty of ginger at all times and taking advantage of all opportunities to catch the visiting team napping St. Cloud had an easy time winning the game Thursday on the home grounds. The much touted Loughman team was out-classed all around, the Marines playing their best game of the season by far. They went after the shoots of Brock and Altmeyer with a vengeance, and whenever a hit was needed they were always there with the punch. Northrop, pitching for St. Cloud, held the visitors to four hits and deserved a shutout. The catching of Porter and the hitting of Todd featured. Todd making three doubles and a single in five trips to the plate. The Loughman boys played a clean game and showed themselves to be a good clean bunch of fellows. The box score follows:

St. Cloud—
Worcester, lf.
Doolittle, 2b.
Todd, ss.
Levi, 1b.
Porter, c.
Jeffers, rf. and cf.
Conn, 3b.
McGill, cf.
Northrop, p.
*Schofield, rf.
**Gilbert, cf.

* Batted for McGill in 6th.
** Batted for Jeffers in 7th.

Loughman—
Altmeyer, ss. and p.
Tolar, c.
R. Johnson, 2b.
Clites, 3b.
Seabert, 1b.
Garrison, lf.
C. Johnson, rf.
McLean, cf.
Brock, p. and ss.

St. Cloud.....70010025 —15 15 6
Loughman ...000000100— 1 4 11

First Inning

Altmeyer fouled out to right. Tolar struck out. R. Johnson grounded out to Northrop.

Second Half.—Worcester singled over second and stole on the next ball pitched. Doolittle walked. Worcester then worked a double-steal. Todd doubled to center, scoring both runners. Levi grounded out to Brock, Todd taking third on the play. Porter was safe on C. Johnson's error on his fly, Todd scoring on the play. Porter took second on a wild throw. Jeffers hit in front of the plate and was safe, Porter scoring. Jeffers stole second and third, and scored when Conn singled through the infield. Altmeyer replaced Brock in the box for Loughman. Conn stole second and scored when McGill singled to left. McGill was caught trying to stretch his hit into a double. Northrop was safe on his Texas Leaguer and Todd ran for him, stealing second. Todd came home on a wild throw. R. Johnson threw Worcester out at first.

Second Inning

Clites was safe when Todd took too much time in fielding his grounder to short. Seabert flied out to Worcester. Clites stole second, Doolittle dropping the throw. Garrison struck out. Clites stole third, but was caught a minute later napping off third.

Second Half.—Doolittle was safe on his bunt. Todd hit a Texas Leaguer over the infield, Doolittle taking second. Levi lined out to Brock, whose throw doubled Doolittle at second. Todd stole second but was caught napping.

Third Inning

Doolittle threw out C. Johnson at first. McLean struck out. Brock was safe when Todd and McGill misjudged his fly over short. Brock died trying to steal.

Second Half.—Porter struck out. Jeffries flied out to Brock. Conn was safe on C. Johnson's error on his fly, but died trying to steal on the next ball pitched.

Fourth Inning

Altmeyer doubled to left. On a quick throw from the pitcher Doolittle made a pretty play and tagged Altmeyer out. Tolar grounded out to Northrop. Doolittle threw out R. Johnson at first.

Second Half.—McGill grounded out to the pitcher. Northrop went out the same way. Worcester was safe on Brock's error on his grounder and stole second. He then stole third and scored on a wild pitch. Doolittle was safe on R. Johnson's error but C. Johnson took Todd's fly to right.

Fifth Inning

Clites lined out to Doolittle. Seabert singled to center. Garrison flied out to Todd. Seabert was caught trying to steal.

Second Half.—Altmeyer threw out Levi. Brock threw Porter out at first. Jeffers fouled out to Tolar.

Sixth Inning

C. Johnson popped to Levi. McLean was safe on McGill's error and stole second when Doolittle dropped Porter's throw. Brock struck out. Northrop hit Altmeyer. Tolar struck out.

Second Half.—Conn flied out to Johnson. Schofield batted for McGill and lifted a Texas Leaguer over first. Northrop hit to Brock, who tossed "Red" out at second and then doubled Northrop at first.

Seventh Inning

R. Johnson walked. Conn threw out Clites at first. Seabert struck out. R. Johnson scored when Schofield misjudged Garrison's fly. Conn threw C. Johnson out at first.

Second Half.—Worcester singled over first. Doolittle was safe on his infield hit, Worcester taking third, who then scored on a wild throw. Doolittle took second and scored when Todd doubled to center. Todd took third when Clites threw Levi out at first. Porter fouled out to Tolar. Gilbert batted for Jeffers and struck out.

Eighth Inning

McLean struck out. Doolittle missed Brock's easy grounder. Gilbert took Altmeyer's high fly. Tolar singled over third, Brock taking third. R. Johnson hit to Gilbert, who threw Brock out at the plate on a close decision.

(Continued on page 8)

ARMOUR SOAPS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LINE OF BATH AND TOILET SOAPS IN THE MOST FRAGRANT AND DELICATE ODORS

CALL ON US AND LET US CONVINCE YOU OF THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY

P. D. MARINE, Ph. G.
REGISTERED PHARMACIST
St. Cloud - - - - Florida
(Successor to Hopkins Pharmacy)
PHONE 51

WHO PAYS? TODAY and TOMORROW!

by EDWIN BLISS

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EIGHTH STORY

I.

"T-R-U-B-B-E-L, trouble, Mr. Payne," Pat Grady solemnly spelled his prediction. "I kin smell it in the air plain as I smelt the rotten food in the mess shack that's causing it all. And I'm telling you now that there's no saying where it'll lead any more than I can tell where it'll end. Trouble and bad grub--they been twins from the beginning of time."

Lee Payne tapped the table thoughtfully with his pencil. A young man, he was not inclined to take the matters [illegible] the old [illegible] Ira Monroe's oil fields; still there was no dodging the fact that the men were lately become sullen and apathetic in their work, and a few of them openly insolent.

"And you think the food at the bottom of the men's actions?"

"Their stomachs is at the bottom of it—stomachs and lack of food," Pat corrected.

"But it can easily be remedied."

"Then why ain't it?" Grady did not wait for an answer, but pointed out of the window silently, toward a group of laborers loafing boldly beside the nearest big tank. In the center of the group a broad-shouldered, swarthy, beetle-browed fellow was frantically gesticulating to emphasize his remarks, remarks which the two men in the office could not hear but which caused their brows to furrow anxiously.

"Brown Joe's at it agin," muttered the foreman, as though to himself, "and he's got the right of it this time, I tell you, Mr. Payne, I'd rather have a rattler sleeping with me than a mouthy workman. Get rid of that fellow and do it quick. Look at him."

Payne slowly nodded and turned back to his desk.

He glanced at his watch and felt a little tremor of anticipatory fear as he noted the noon hour was upon him. There had been open mutterings this morning. If the food had not improved for dinner, what would those mutterings become? For a half day's labor in the oil wells is not conducive to making one's appetite dainty or birdlike. The situation must be improved and that immediately. If only he could gain a little time.

As the whistle summoned the men from their work he waited for them in the shack, watching them being seated at the long table, noting the furrowed brows, the somber eyes, the significance of their steady scrutiny of Brown Joe, seated next himself. That there was something afoot he could not doubt.

The cook entered, heavily laden with a couple of steaming platters. There was something savory looking about that steam, but the look was dispelled almost instantly by the rancid odor that percolated through it.

As the cook placed a steaming plate before Brown Joe, the young superintendent strained forward, every muscle flexed to anticipate the trouble he knew instinctively had reached a crisis. But even as his fists balled, even as a hoarse cry of rage broke from Pat Grady's throat, the swarthy, evil-eyed fellow looked at the unsavory mess before him, lifted the plate as though to sniff its contents, then hurled it squarely in the cook's face.

As the fellow staggered back, digging wildly at eyes and ears and nose to wipe the stuff away, Brown Joe lunged forward. But not so quickly that he escaped the heavy right-hand swing of the foreman. Grady, quick to take advantage of the man's stagger back was instantly upon him.

For a second Payne felt himself glued to the spot, unable to grasp the full significance of what had happened. As he threw himself beside his foreman, swinging with both fists, the men lunged forward en masse. In a second the mess hall was a shambles. Chairs, dishes, tables were hurled aside like straws before the brutal ferocity of the enraged crew. Wild with the delight of combat, Grady followed up his advantage, inflicting fearful punishment upon Brown Joe, regardless of the fact that he was getting into the open, where the fellow's supporters would make easy work of him.

Slipping upon the messes of food, stumbling over the wreck of the hall, they threw themselves upon him, swallowing him up as in a whirlpool. Payne tried to fight his way through that jam, only finding each effort sent him farther away. There was a murderous note in the hoarse gutturals of the men.

The original idea of mutiny against the food had now grown into hatred for those above them. For just a second Payne hesitated. The arms of Grady still swung like flails, now and then a heavy body crashing to the floor under the force of those pile-driver blows. Then the fists were pinned and waved uselessly in the air. Came another lunge and he knew his foreman had been taken off his feet.

His hand kissed the cold butt of the revolver at his waist. He did not know how it happened, how it came in his hand, was unconscious of the muscular action that pulled the trigger. He only saw the orange spurt of flame that leaped over the heads of the squirming mass, heard the splatter of splinters from the roof, then the weapon dangled uselessly in his hand.

A cold silence fell instantly upon the pandemonium. He was conscious of a long, sighing shudder and knew seconds would tell whether the victory was won. Brown Joe staggered to his feet, pushing the hair from his eyes and staring about him glassily, still dazed from the blow that had felled him. Payne waved the revolver threatening and the men quailed away from him, the expression of cowed beasts in their eyes, then as the gun steadied in his hand, dived fearfully out of the place.

Grady gripped the ring-leader by the arm as he would have sneaked out, throwing him heavily before the young superintendent.

"You're fired," Payne snapped. "Get out and don't wait for your time, either. If I catch you about the fields again I'll not shoot at the rafters. Get me?"

The fellow slunk backwards toward the door, darting fearful glances at the foreman.

Payne started to look about him at the wreckage, when a heavy step from the doorway made him turn abruptly, to see his employer entering the room. Framed in the doorway he stood, staring about him with knitted brows. Behind, the men had gathered about his touring car, the sound of their threatening murmurs a low buzz—the buzz of a mob just barely held in check.

"Well?" he snapped.

"Mutiny against the food," Payne explained. "I phoned you yesterday again for orders as to what was to be done. The men really can't be

Grady Conquers Brown Joe.

blamed, Mr. Monroe. They haven't had stuff fit for a dog to eat."

"Humph!"

The old man picked up a remnant of crockery upon the floor upon which some of the food still clung. He regarded it disgustedly a second, then allowed it to drop quickly from his hand as a sniff of it caught his nostrils.

"Phew! Can't blame anybody kicking at such stuff," he muttered, then a frown of annoyance grew into heavy anger upon his countenance.

"You've written me three times about this situation, haven't you?" he demanded, abruptly; then, without waiting for an answer, as Payne flushed and started to stammer: "I don't want to hear anything about that. It's my own fault; trust Julia to ever do anything. Every morning the same thing; every night—wait till tomorrow. The girl seems absolutely to have no sense of responsibility, of the rights of others, anything save her own right to put off—put off—put off."

Payne hung his head, avoiding the glowing eye of the old man. There was no denying what had just been said.

It was characteristic of the man that the moment he saw a situation and grasped its full significance he took hold of it and battled for the mastery. Payne stepped quickly up beside him, fearful of the result of such an attempt while the men were in their present humor. Monroe brushed him aside, lifting his hand.

"I understand there's been some complaint about the food," he began, a twinkle in his eye that melted some of the threatening glances fastened upon him. "I have understood it was bad for some time, but I didn't realize how bad food could be until I took a—." He wrinkled his face wryly and the ice was broken.

From the back of the crowd a man laughed. In a second he was joined by others and soon Monroe held them in the palm of his hand.

"Well, it's going to get better and get better right away," he declared, emphatically. "I'll go you one better than that, men, and tell you its going to get good. Tonight you can look forward to a real supper—a real supper, understand."

He turned upon Payne, even as the men were wildly cheering, knowing that now was the psychological moment to make his strongest play.

"Get in my car, Lee," he commanded, "and don't waste any time—getting back here with a load of grub—have it here for supper."

II.

For once Julia Munroe was ready, impatiently waiting the arrival of her sweetheart. He had told her nothing of the reason for his coming to town in the middle of the week, told her nothing of the row. But he had spoken of something which had made her jump from the mass of cushions against which she spent a goodly portion of her days and hustle into her most becoming afternoon gown. Just a week remained before the date of their wedding and she had delayed in characteristic fashion procuring any of the clothes she had spent so many hours planning and dreaming out upon the divan.

She plunged immediately to the subject, even before Payne's arms had relaxed about the waist of her, looking up into his face in the tantalizingly irresistible fashion which he, as well as her father, always found so irresistible.

"Now, there's no use telling me why you came to town; there's no sense trying to talk to me about food for the men. There'll be plenty of time after you look over a few little things in the shops with me."

"But I must have it there for supper—I tell you, Julia, the situation became so serious there was nearly a murderous row at the fields—"

"Bother the fields," she exclaimed petulantly. "You're just like father—oil, oil, oil morning, noon and night, until I've even ordered the cook to leave any of the hateful stuff out of the cooking."

Payne laughed, despite himself, laughed and catching her about the waist, drew her to him, trying to coax the pretty, pouting face towards his own.

"All right," he laughingly capitulated. "Out on just one condition—that we go to the grocery together."

The irresistible music of her laughter intoxicated him and, as they swung into the car he wondered how in the world he had ever for a moment dreamed of resisting her lure. In fact, as they wandered from shop to shop that afternoon, he felt more and more the hero for the manful fight he had put up against her tempestuous assaults.

And once as he looked at his watch, to his strained, guilty ear came a sharp report, the report of a revolver. He started and moved swiftly toward Julia, placing his arm commandingly upon her wrist. She turned the witchery of her glance upon him and, for just an instant, the suspicion of a frown puckered her brow. It cleared instantly then, with an exquisite, little whimper she came very close to him, looking up into his face with the perplexed and worried expression of a child.

"I'm simply famished," she exclaimed. "Surely, you won't permit me to starve, Lee. Just a mouthful and then we can—"

"Hungry! He started as she voiced his thought of the unappeased hunger of those men he had visualized throughout the afternoon. "No really, Julia—"

She had his arm in her two, tiny hands. Ineffectual hands they seemed, dainty and blue-veined and almond-tipped at the fingers. And yet, like bands of steel, they drew him, despite himself, despite everything within himself that cried out aloud against their pressure.

(Concluded next week.)

Making Picture Stars

Henry McRae Webster, director for the United Photo Plays Company, is a motion picture star picker. He claims credit for choosing and starting skyward several of the famous film players whose shadows on the screen are growing constantly in popularity. His plan is to develop new and promising material — selecting his actors from a vast number of applicants at the studio. The other day, when directing a photo play, he saw exceptional promise in a petite blonde playing a "bit." He watched her work carefully, talked with her, worked with her and used several hundred feet of "film" to see how she would photograph with her face twisted into expressions of varied emotions. As a result little Lilian McIntyre stepped overnight from the chorus to a big role in Webster's new production, "Victory of Virtue." Webster believes he has another Mary Pickford in the making.

An Opportunity For a New Writer

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

Are we a nation of snobs? Are we given up wholly to the feverish itch for getting on? Do we all chase money and fame with breathless eagerness and howl with self-pity when we fail?

These questions one may well ask on reading the contents of the average American magazine and novel.

Modern literature may be divided into two classes: first, the description of the doings and undoings of the rich; second, the description of the wretchedness of the poor.

Most light and cheerful stories are of young gentlemen who loaf in clubs, own yachts and spend millions, and of limousine ladies who can't do up their own hair.

Another class of writers who make slow of writing "truth" predict the horrible condition of the poor, of the wretched victims of social injustice who have to work for a living.

The whole point of view of both classes, is sickening.

As a matter of fact, the great, broad river of happiness flows through the homes of the plain, ordinary United States folks, that work for wages, ride on street cars, live decently with wife and children, mind their own business, and are not eternally soured because they are not wealthy.

These people the snobs despise, the classes curse, and the agitators regard as imbecile. Yet they are the real backbone of the nation. The greatest novelist that ever lived was Charles Dickens. And he was great because he sensed the wonder and beauty of the common life. His poor people were not sitting around with scowling faces planning a revolution. They were eating roast beef and pudding. In their homes were cheer and glee, love and loyalty. He was the one genius who knew what humanity means.

Unhappiness, perversion and evil are to be found in all walks of life; but as a rule they abound more in the lives of the idle and endowed than in the lives of those who toil for their daily bread.

If any young writer is looking about for a field of endeavor that will bring him undying fame let him set before him as his life task the business of interpreting the joy, the goodness, interpreting the joy, the goodness, and the nobleness of the common lives about him.

It is time for a new Dickens. We have had enough of the "elegant and refined" stuff that is devoured by the servant-girl element, enough of the girls of "our class" and the college-bred" men and millionaires' children. Also enough of the glooms of Ernest Poole and Upton Sinclair.

Give us something wholesome, genuine, lovable, manly. There are thousands of United States families where father is faithful and mother is true, where the boys and girls are brave and cheerful, where there are merry dinners and hearty frolics, old-fashioned love making, babies crowing, and the love of mankind and the fear of God all through the atmosphere. Let's have some of it.

And take your bally social rotters with their artificial snobism, and your workingmen-horrors with their imported grouches—take them to the dump-heap.

Give us a little plain humanity. Nothing has such a "punch." Nothing would be more eagerly read.

And, tell me, why is a cheap and heated young author who wades you through pages of miesry and squalor, which is the easiest thing in the world to do why is he called "strong?" I cannot understand it, unless it is for [illegible] "strong."

Might Be Worse

(By Walt Mason.)

The window sash came hurtling down on Kickshaw's shapely head and neck; it nearly spoiled his toil-worn crown and made his ears a hopeless wreck. The Kickshaw sat and nursed his head, a man reduced a grievous pass; yet with a cheerful smile, he said, "I'm glad it didn't break the glass." He might have ripped around and swore till people heard him round a block, or kicked a panel from the door, or thrown the tomcat through the clock; he might have dealt in language weird, and made the housewife's blood run cold; he might have raved and torn his beard, and wept as Rachel wept of old. But Kickshaw's made of better stuff; no tears he sheds, no teeth he grinds; when dire misfortune makes a bluff he looks for comfort, which he finds. And so he bears his throbbing ache, and puts a poultice on his brain, and says, "I'm glad it didn't break that rich, imported pane." It never helps a man to beef, when trouble comes and knocks him lame; there's solace back of every grief, if he will recognize the same.

THINGS TO AVOID

Eastern Tourist—This climate is very healthful, isn't it?

Westerner—Oh yes.

Eastern Tourist—What are the things to avoid out here, if one wishes to keep in perfect health?

Westerner—Bullets, knives and ropes.

Grapefruit AND Orange Trees

Standard varieties in all sizes for immediate delivery. Place your order for next winter for both Citrus Fruit and Peach trees, to be sure of getting the sizes and varieties you want.

Our trees are budded to the best standard varieties of both grapefruit and orange from heavy bearing trees.

Our Citrus Fruit trees have been grown by expert and experienced nurserymen who have been in the business for many years. Our Peach trees are Florida grown and are budded on Pasco Plum stock.

If you are looking for first-class nursery stock do not fail to send for our catalog which is yours for the asking. This catalog also gives much valuable information regarding preparing the land for a grove, setting and caring for the trees.

WRITE FOR A CATALOG TODAY.

Our Nurseries are located at Leesburg, Florida; also at Eagle Lake and Lake Wales, the famous Winter Haven section.

THE

C. E. THOMAS NURSERIES

Bruen Webb Bldg. Tampa, Florida

Cow Peas

All the standard varetiies in stock. Will sell you one quart or one carload. How many do you want and where do you want them delivered?

Kilgore Seed Co. Plant City, Fla.

Make Your Florida Home Beautiful!
Increasing Comfort and Cash Value

Mr. and Mrs. Old and the children motored through Florida last fall in search of a ready-made property. Mr. Old had in mind a place with beautiful surroundings and out-of-door attractions. Mrs. Old wanted a comfortable home, with spacious grounds where she could spend the spare time amid the trees, vines, plants and flowers. The Old children wanted a Florida home that had the shade and beauty of their former one at the North. The Olds looked at several properties with well planned houses, but there was always something lacking in the layout of the grounds. They saw other places surrounded by charming lake, river and woodland scenery, but the appealing touch in home and grounds was missing. Finally they came to a well planned house located in grounds laid out with beautiful walks and decorated with shady palms and other trees, and groups of flowering plants, bushes and vines. They paid twenty-five per cent more for this property because it had been made beautiful and attractive than that at which they were offered another just as good but not so improved by planting.

Plant Your Grounds During Warm Weather

There are lots of people like the Olds who are looking for attractive Florida places, but there are very few homes for sale that have the right sort of setting. It is a very simple and inexpensive plan to add hundreds of dollars to the value of your place through the expenditure of a few dollars for trees, palms and plants. The investment will pay big in comfort as long as you own the place and in cash when you want to sell. There is a large group of nursery stock that is suitable for warm weather planting. Plants establish themselves more quickly during the summer than in winter months.

Use Trees from Royal Palm Nurseries

Royal Palm Nurseries have a full assortment of trees and plants especially adapted to Florida which may be put out during the warm weather. The many acres devoted to these nurseries at Oneco, in the land of Manatee, contain an endless variety of planting material from which to select that needed to make your home and grounds beautiful and valuable. Customers are furnished with specific information about varieties and planting methods which is of great value. Decide to beautify your place; write now for the Royal Palm Nurseries catalog and see how much you can do on a very small outlay.

Reasoner Brothers, Royal Palm Nurseries
274 Benedict Avenue, Oneco, Florida

CHURCH DIRECTORY

M. E. Church

Sunday School at 9:30; sermon at 10:30; Junior League at 2 p. m.; class for Bible study at 3 p. m Epworth League at 6 p. m.; sermon at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 p. m.. Rev. Geo. H. Northrop, pastor.

First Presbyterian Church

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.; sermon, at 10:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m.; sermon at 7 p. m.; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. Rev. W L. Hackett, pastor.

First Baptist Church.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30.
B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.
Preaching at 7 p. m.
Prayer service Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.
Ladies Aid first Friday of the month at 2:30 p. m.
Mission study class, second Friday [illegible] month at [illegible]
John Melmaker, pastor.

Episcopal Church

Morning service every Sunday morning at 10:30 at the Episcopal Guild Hall.
L. D. Frost, Ley Reader.

First Christian Church

Bible School 9:30 a. m.; preaching 10:30 a .m. and 7 p. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor 6 p. m.; Prayer Meeting 7 p. m., Wednesday evenings. W. F. Kenney pastor.

Christian Science Society

The Christian Science Society holds services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; also every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at their church, corner Minnesota ave. and Eleventh street. All are welcome. Mrs. Amelia R. Robinson, First Reader.

Seventh Day Adventist

Kentucky Avenue between 11th and 12th Street; Sabbath School every Saturday at 9:30 a. m. sharp. Church service at 10:30 a. m.

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Using these electric devices at slight cost and they save you much labor and time. Each device is complete with cord ready for immediate use.

AGENT FOR

The National Mazda Lamps—the most desirable for ordinary lighting requirements.

J. A. McCARTHY
The Bright Light Man
St. Cloud, Florida

Tainted Politics

(By Peter Radford.)

This country is suffering more from tainted politics than from any other malady at the present time. There is scarcely a campaign speech made, a platform demand written or a measure enacted into law that does not carry the taint of personal gain of some politician or political faction thereof.

There is more "blue sky" in campaign promises of many politicians running for office than was ever contained in the prospectuses of the boldest promoters of chimerical business schemes. There are more secret combinations formed by politicians in the name of "My Country" than were ever formed under any and all other aliases. There are more political rebates hidden in the phrase "Be it enacted" than were ever concealed under any and all other disguises.

The inordinate thirst for political power and unrestrained passion for mastery has caused more distress in [illegible] and it ought to be regulated by law No business combination ever pursued their competitors at relentlessly or visited more heartless cruelty upon their customers than a political party that seeks to make junk of an industry or cripple a business for party success through tariff measures, political supervision and oftimes destructive legislation. Many political platforms are as alluring to the voter as the story of the rainbow with its pot of gold and their consummation about as far-fetched. Self-gain is the first law in politics. There are many men in office today who, if they could shake plums off the tree of American liberty or cut a melon taken from Uncle Sam's commissary, would have less desire to serve the public.

The country is surfeiting with patriots, who will bare their breast to bullets in defense of their country, but there are few men in public life who will bare their breast to voters or run the gauntlet of party disfavor in defense of agriculture or industry. No representative of the people, who will permit personal prejudice to dethrone justice, party success to disfranchise reason or the rancor of a political campaign to influence judg-

The preservation of our prosperity depends upon wisdom, courage and honesty in government, and the American voter should seek these attributes as implicitly as the Wise Men followed the Star of Bethlehem and they will often be found to rest over the stable; the plow or the staff of the shepherd. The surest cure for tainted politics and machine rule is fresh air and sunshine and these important elements are most abundant upon the farm, and when farmers, bankers and merchants are elected to membership in legislative bodies, much of the trouble in government will disappear.

THE VERY REASON

New Elevator Boy—I'm suspicious of that old man. Whenever he comes in the bank he sneaks in as if he was afraid somebody would see him.

The Janitor—He is. That's the president of the bank.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE HARMOND S. PALMER STONE MAKING MACHINE WITH THREE HUNDRED EXTRA PALATES. Makes all sizes and styles of stone blocks from 32 inches long by 12 inches thick and 9 inches deep. Cost $800; will sell for $150.

FOR SALE—HOUSES

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—Five room house and two lots. Peaches and oranges. Box 424, Kissimmee, Fla. 28-6 mos-p

MISCELLANEOUS

See Z. Perager for good second-hand, two-seated rig; also if you want some good second-hand property. Lots of all kinds for sale. Five-acre tracts included. Have some choice ones close in. 42-tf

[illegible] wagon with single harness, which works with both buggy and wagon. See J. W. Matthews at this grocery store on New York Ave. 42-tf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN COURT OF THE COUNTY JUDGE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

In re Estate of G. N. Bennett } Osceola County

To all Creditors, Legatees, Distributees and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you, or either of you, may have against the estate of G. N. Bennett, deceased, late of Osceola County, Florida, to the undersigned Executrix of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

Dated May 11, A. D. 1915.

37-8t CARRIE A. BLOOD, Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN COURT OF THE COUNTY JUDGE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

In re Estate of Charles S. Cooper } Osceola County.

To all Creditors, Distributees and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you, or either of you, may have against the estate of Charles S. Cooper, deceased, late of Osceola County, Florida, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

Dated May 26, A. D. 1915.

GRACE W. COOPER, Executrix.

40-6t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN COURT OF THE COUNTY JUDGE, STATE OF FLORIDA

In re Estate of Robert Furman } Osceola County.

To all Creditors, Legatees, Distributees and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate:

You, and each of you, are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you, or either of you, may have against the estate of Robert Furman, deceased, late of Osceola County, Florida, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

Dated June 16, A. D. 1915.

ISABELLE FURMAN, Executrix.

43-9t

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF INFANT MALE CHILD NAMED BABY RAYMOND.

IN CIRCUIT COURT SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, OSCEOLA COUNTY, STATE OF FLORIDA.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1915, by petition to the Hon. Jas. W. Perkins, Judge of said court at his office at DeLand, Florida, or wherever the court may be sitting on that date, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as the court can be heard for the adoption of Baby Raymond, an infant about two years of age, for the reasons that the said infant is without home and is now in the care of the Children's Home Society of Florida, and for the love of children.

CHARLES N. CARNES, EDNA CARNES.

GEO. F. PARKER, Attorney for Petitioners. 40-5t

ORDINANCE NO. 80

AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE CITY I[illegible] WARDS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of [illegible] City of St. Cloud, Florida:

Section 1. That the City of St. Cloud [illegible] and hereby is, divided into Four (4) Wards.

Section 2. That Massachusetts Avenue [illegible] Eighth Street be the dividing line, making [illegible] wards.

That Ward Number One shall be bounded [illegible] the North by Eighth Street and on the W[illegible] by Massachusetts Avenue.

That Ward Number Two shall be bound[illegible] on the North by Eighth Street and on t[illegible] East by Massachusetts Avenue.

That Ward Number Three shall be bound[illegible] on the South by Eighth Street and on t[illegible] East by Massachusetts Avenue.

That Ward Number Four shall be bound[illegible] on the South by Eighth Street and on t[illegible] West by Massachusetts Avenue.

Read the first time and by unanimous co[illegible] sent read the second and third time, and [illegible] open session passed by unanimous vote t[illegible] 7th day of June, A. D. 1915.

WM. BIRCHER, President of the Coun[illegible]

Attest: FRED B. KENNEY, Clerk of the City.

Approved by me June 7, 19[illegible]

{SEAL} ISAAC HUNTSINGER, Mayo[illegible]

12-4t

ORDINANCE NO. 82

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. [illegible] RELATING TO THE DIVIDING OF THE CI[illegible] OF ST. CLOUD INTO WARDS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of t[illegible] City of St. Cloud:

Section 1. That the ordinance be amend[illegible] to read FIRE DISTRICTS instead of WARD[illegible]

WM. BIRCHER, President of the Coun[illegible]

FRED B. KENNEY, City Clerk.

Approved this the 16th day [illegible] June, A. D. 1915.

{SEAL} ISAAC HUNTSINGER, Mayor

12-4t

ORDINANCE NO. 81

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 1 [illegible] ORDINANCE NO. 64.

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of t[illegible] City of St. Cloud, Florida:

Section 1. That Section 1 of Ordinance [illegible] be and the same is hereby amended to read:

"Any person, company or corporation ow[illegible] ing or having the charge of a dog, shall n[illegible] allow such dog to run at large within the ci[illegible] limits of St. Cloud, Florida, unless the dog [illegible] properly muzzled with a substantial coverin[illegible] of the mouth preventing injury from biting.

That all dogs running at large shall be so MU[illegible] ZLED from the 1st day of June to the first da[illegible] of October. All dogs that are vicious shall b[illegible] MUZZLED at all times, while running in th[illegible] city limits.

A violation of this requirement the own[illegible] or those having control of any dog not s[illegible] muzzled, shall be required to pay the empound[illegible] ing fee of $1.00 and if not paid within FORTY EIGHT hours after the dog is taken charge o[illegible] by the Marshal, it shall be the duty of th[illegible] Marshal to kill the dog.

Any owner or person having control of [illegible] dog shall not permit such dog to run at larg[illegible] in the said city limits without a tag fastene[illegible] to a collar around its neck, and without suc[illegible] tag shall be caught and empounded by th[illegible] Marshal, and the owner or the person havin[illegible] charge and control of any such dog or bite[illegible] caught or empounded shall be entitled to th[illegible] possession upon proof of ownership or th[illegible] right to possession and the payment of $1.[illegible] into the city treasury and take a receipt fro[illegible] the city collector.

Section 2. This ordinance as amended sha[illegible] take effect and become in force from th[illegible] time of passage and approval.

Read the first time and by unanimous co[illegible] sent read the second and third time, and [illegible] open session passed by an unanimous vote th[illegible] 7th day of June, 1915.

WM. BIRCHER, President of the City Counc[illegible]

Attest: FRED B. KENNEY, City Clerk.

Approved by me June 7, 1915.

{SEAL} ISAAC HUNTSINGER, Mayo[illegible]

12-4t

Notice

To whom it may concern:

Take notice: That on the 24th day of Jul[illegible] 1915, Thomas Davidson and Ella E. Davidso[illegible] will make application by petition to the Ho[illegible] J. W. Perkins, Judge of the 7th Judicial Ci[illegible] cuit at chambers in DeLand, Florida, to adop[illegible] Franklin E. Greer, a minor.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1915.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, ELLA E. DAVIDSON.

S. D. DECKER, Attorney. 43-5[illegible]

Notice

To the property owners in Osceol[illegible] county! Notice is hereby given th[illegible] the board of county commissioners [illegible] Osceola county will sit as an equa[illegible] sation board at their next regul[illegible] meeting on the fifth day of July, [illegible] D. 1915

J. L. Overstreet, Clerk Circuit Court.

43-2t

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER?

Summer Excursion Rates

$31.50	$33.00	$37.75	$43.50
Louisville	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Chicago
and return	and return	and return	and return

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The New St. Cloud Hotel

Under the management of

George H. Lehker

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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES BY WEEK OR MONTH

Rooms $1.00 per day and up.

Strictly Modern in all Appointments

LAKE VIEW HOTEL

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Home-Like Electric Lights Good Rooms Good Table Good W[illegible]

Only Two Blocks From Depot Auto Meets All Trains Free of Charge

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

WM. A. PHILLIPS, Prop., St. Cloud, Fla.

ANNUAL EXCURSION JULY 2n[illegible]

TO

$7.50 SAVANNAH **$9.50 CHARLESTO[illegible]**

Round Trip Fares from St. Cloud

—VIA—

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Tickets Sold July 2nd *Final Limit July 13*

Good on all regular trains

STEEL SLEEPERS OBSERVATION CAR[illegible]

FOR TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS CALL ON

A. C. KNIGHT, Ticket Agent, St. Cloud

J. G. KIRKLAND, Dist. Pass. Agt., Tamp[illegible]

WHO PAYS? TODAY and TOMORROW!

by EDWIN BLISS

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EIGHTH STORY

I.

"T-R-U-B-B-E-L, trouble, Mr. Payne," Pat Grady solemnly spelled his prediction. "I kin smell it in the air plain as I smelt the rotten food in the mess shack that's causing it all. And I'm telling you now that there's no saying where it'll lead any more than I can tell where it'll end. Trouble and bad grub—they been twins from the beginning of time."

Lee Payne tapped the table thoughtfully with his pencil. A young man, he was not inclined to take the matter so seriously as the old foreman of [illegible] no dodging the fact that the men were lately become sullen and apathetic in their work, and a few of them openly insolent.

"And you think the food at the bottom of the men's actions?"

"Their stomachs is at the bottom of it—stomachs and lack of food," Pat corrected.

"But it can easily be remedied."

"Then why ain't it?" Grady did not wait for an answer, but pointed out of the window silently, toward a group of laborers loafing boldly beside the nearest big tank. In the center of the group a broad-shouldered, swarthy, beetle-browed fellow was frantically gesticulating to emphasize his remarks, remarks which the two men in the office could not hear but which caused their brows to furrow anxiously.

"Brown Joe's at it again," muttered the foreman, as though to himself, "and he's got the right of it this time. I tell you, Mr. Payne, I'd rather have a rattler sleeping with me than a mouthy workman. Get rid of that fellow and do it quick. Look at him."

Payne slowly nodded and turned back to his desk.

He glanced at his watch and felt a little tremor of anticipatory fear as he noted the noon hour was upon him. There had been open mutterings this morning. If the food had not improved for dinner, what would those mutterings become? For a half day's labor in the oil wells is not conducive to making one's appetite dainty or birdlike. The situation must be improved and that immediately. If only he could gain a little time.

As the whistle summoned the men from their work he waited for them in the shack, watching them being seated at the long table, noting the furrowed brows, the somber eyes, the significance of their steady scrutiny of Brown Joe, seated next himself. That there was something afoot he could not doubt.

The cook entered, heavily laden with a couple of steaming platters. There was something savory looking about that steam, but the look was dispelled almost instantly by the rancid odor that percolated through it.

As the cook placed a steaming plate before Brown Joe the young superintendent strained forward, every muscle flexed to anticipate the trouble he knew instinctively had reached a crisis. But even as his fists balled, even as a hoarse cry of rage broke from Pat Grady's throat, the swarthy, evil-eyed fellow looked at the unsavory mess before him, lifted the plate as though to sniff its contents, then hurled it squarely in the cook's face.

As the fellow staggered back, digging wildly at eyes and ears and nose to wipe the stuff away, Brown Joe lunged forward. But not so quickly that he escaped the heavy right-hand swing of the foreman. Grady, quick to take advantage of the man's stagger back was instantly upon him.

For a second Payne felt himself glued to the spot, unable to grasp the full significance of what had happened. As he threw himself beside his foreman, swinging with both fists, the men lunged forward en masse. In a second the mess hall was a shambles. Chairs, dishes, tables were hurled aside like straws before the brutal ferocity of the enraged crew. Wild with the delight of combat, Grady followed up his advantage, inflicting fearful punishment upon Brown Joe, regardless of the fact that he was getting into the open, where the fellow's supporters could make easy work of him.

Slipping upon the messes of food, stumbling over the wreck of the hall, they threw themselves upon him, swallowing him up as in a whirlpool. Payne tried to fight his way through that jam, only finding each effort sent him farther away. There was a murderous note in the hoarse gutturals of the men.

The original idea of mutiny against the food had now grown into hatred for those above them. For just a second Payne hesitated. The arms of Grady still swung like flails, now and then a heavy body crashing to the floor under the force of those pile-driver blows. Then the fists were pinned and waved uselessly in the air. Came another lunge and he knew his foreman had been taken off his feet.

His hand kissed the cold butt of the revolver at his waist. He did not know how it happened, how it came in his hand, was unconscious of the muscular action that pulled the trigger. He only saw the orange spurt of flame that leaped over the heads of the squirming mass, heard the splatter of splinters from the roof, then the weapon dangled uselessly in his hand.

A cold silence fell instantly upon the pandemonium. He was conscious of a long, sighing shudder and knew seconds would tell whether the victory was won. Brown Joe staggered to his feet, pushing the hair from his eyes and staring about him glassily, still dazed from the blow that had felled him. Payne waved the revolver threateningly and the men quailed away from him, the expression of cowed beasts in their eyes, then as the gun steadied in his hand, dived fearfully out of the place.

Grady gripped the ring-leader by the arm as he would have sneaked out, throwing him heavily before the young superintendent.

"You're fired," Payne snapped. "Get out and don't wait for your time, either. If I catch you about the fields again I'll not shoot at the rafters. Get me?"

The fellow slunk backwards toward the door, darting fearful glances at the foreman.

Payne started to look about him at the wreckage, when a heavy step from the doorway made him turn abruptly, to see his employer entering the room. Framed in the doorway he stood, staring about him with knitted brows. Behind, the men had gathered about his touring car, the sound of their threatening murmurs a low buzz—the buzz of a mob just barely held in check.

"Well?" he snapped.

"Mutiny against the food," Payne explained. "I phoned you yesterday again for orders as to what was to be done. The men really can't be

Grady Conquers Brown Joe.

blamed, Mr. Monroe. They haven't had stuff fit for a dog to eat."

"Humph!"

The old man picked up a remnant of crockery upon the floor upon which some of the food still clung. He regarded it disgustedly a second, then allowed it to drop quickly from his hand as a sniff of it caught his nostrils.

"Phew! Can't blame anybody kicking at such stuff," he muttered, then a frown of annoyance grew into heavy anger upon his countenance.

"You've written me three times about this situation, haven't you?" he demanded, abruptly; then, without waiting for an answer, as Payne flushed and started to stammer: "I don't want to hear anything about that. It's my own fault; trust Julia to ever do anything. Every morning the same thing; every night—wait till tomorrow. The girl seems absolutely to have no sense of responsibility, of the rights of others, anything save her own right to put off—put off—put off."

Payne hung his head, avoiding the glowing eye of the old man. There was no denying what had just been said.

It was characteristic of the man that the moment he saw a situation and grasped its full significance he took hold of it and battled for the mastery. Payne stepped quickly up beside him, fearful of the result of such an attempt while the men were in their present humor. Monroe brushed him aside, lifting his hand.

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W. C. T. U.

By SARAH A. MATHEWS

A CHEE[illegible] CHAPTER

Temperance workers everywhere have a reason to take courage and go forward, for while there is still much to be done, every victory helps to win another.

It is gratifying to read reports of results where prohibition has been in force long enough to prove itself. Recent news from Greensboro, N. C., comes with a cheer that we feel like shouting along.

"Ch, the beginning of 1905 Greensboro voted that the saloon must go, and it went. Now, ten years later, the governor of the state, prominent men of the city, medical men, business men, teachers and others, who are in a position to know, unite in declaring prohibition a blessing and a blessing only. Statements made by these men read like this:

"Temptations to drink are removed from boys; the city of some thirty thousand requires only about ten policemen for day and night service; men who would otherwise never have made good are now good citizens; finances of the city have so increased that recently $20,000 of bonds were returned, which were voted before the sale of liquor was abolished, and which the advocates of drink declared could not be paid under prohibition. Every house in the city which was formerly used for the sale of intoxicating liquors is now occupied in daytime with a better kind of business. Morally, industrially and financially the results of prohibition has been gratifying, both in that city and in the whole state."

Is it because of reports like this that other states are endeavoring to prove for themselves these things? Now and then a state, but continually parts of states, where county option laws are operative, we find them coming over by counties. Minnesota, since the county option law became effective March 1, has voted the saloons out of thirty-two counties. More elections are to follow soon.

Other states are making good records also. Along with this comes the statement of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States that the internal revenue tax on spirituous liquors is decreasing at the rate of a million and a quarter per month.

This is proof that somewhere in these United States, presumably in the eighteen prohibition states, prohibition does prohibit, and that there is a corresponding decrease in the consumption of strong drink.

Then, too, along the line comes the word that ministerial assemblies are endorsing a national prohibition amendment; commercial travelers in their conventions are doing the same thing; Grangers at their state meetings are passing resolutions of like import, and so we see the purpose growing in the minds of the people.

Surely, there is cause to take heart and go forward; go forward because, notwithstanding all these encouraging things, the end is not yet. But faith and hope are made stronger and strength for the future battle seems to come from the knowledge of these things.

WHY IS WOMAN RESTLESS?

By W. D. Lewis, President Texas Farmers Union.

Why is woman dissatisfied? Why [illegible] crown of womanhood? Why is she [illegible]ary of the God-given jewel of motherhood? Is it not a sufficient political achievement for woman that future rulers nurse at her breast, of tugh in her arms and kneel at her [illegible]? Can ambition lead to more glorious heights than to sing lullabys [illegible] the world's greatest geniuses, chant [illegible] melodies to masters minds and rock [illegible] cradle of human destiny?

God pity our country when the handshake of the politician is more gratifying to woman's heart than the patter of children's feet.

Why does woman chafe under restraint of sex. Why revile the hand [illegible] nature? Why discard the skirts that civilization has clung to since the beginning of time? Why lay aside this hallowed garment that has wiped the tears of sorrow from the face of childhood? In its sacred embrace every generation has hidden its face [illegible] shame; clinging to its motherly folds, tottering children have learned [illegible] play hide and seek and from it [illegible] learned to reverence and respect womanhood. Can man think of his mother without this consecrated garment?

Why this inordinate thirst for power? Is not woman all powerful? Man cannot enter this world without her consent, he cannot remain in peace without her blessing and unless she sheds tears of regret over his departure he has lived in vain. Why [illegible] longing for civic power when God has made her ruler over all? Why [illegible] authority when man bows down and worships her? Man has given woman his heart, his name and his money. What more does she want?

Can man find it in his heart to look with pride upon the statement that his honorable mother-in-law was one of the most powerful political bosses [illegible] the country, that his distinguished grandmother was one of the ablest filibusters in the Senate or that his father was a noted warrior and her name a terror to her enemies? Whither are we drifting, and where will we end?

I follow the plow for a living and my views may have in them the smell of the soil; my hair is turning white under the frost of many winters and perhaps I am a little old-fashioned, but I believe there is more moral influence in the dress of a woman than in the statute books of the land. As an agency for morality, I wouldn't give my good old mother's home-made gowns for all the suffragette's constitutions and by-laws in the world.

As a power for purifying society, I wouldn't give one prayer of my [illegible]ly mother for all the women's clubs in Christendom. As an agency for good government, I wouldn't give the plea of a mother's heart for righteousness for all the oaths of office in the land.

There is more power in the smile of a woman than in an act of Congress. There are greater possibilities for a model government in her family of claimhing children than in the cabinet of any chief president of the United States. The destiny of this nation lies in the home and not in the legislative hall. The hearthstone and the family altar will ever remain the source of inspiration and the Acts of the Apostles will ever shine brighter than the acts of Congress.

This country is law-mad. Why add another statute book, already groaning under its own weight, the hysterical work of woman? If we never had a chance to vote again in a life time she did not pass another law in 25 years, we could survive the ordeal, remain without home, civilization would wither and die.

God save these United States from becoming a hen-pecked nation; help us to keep sissies out of Congress and prohibit that women become step-fathers to government, is the prayer of farmers of the country.

The First Spiritualist Association of St. Cloud

Sunday, June 27th, at the home of A. W. Daugherty, president, on Oregon avenue, the Spiritualist meeting opened with singing. Reading by Wm. Bircher. Reading of synopsis of year's record by secretary.

Mrs. Jennie Thompson, our local speaker, was ordained as a minister of the National Spiritual Alliance by a committee appointed by the National Alliance.

Mrs. Thompson responded with a very nice address and gave a number of tests that were all recognized.

All members that are now in St. Cloud were present, also several interested visitors.

So many have gone north for the summer that we have given up the hall and are holding cottage meetings until fall.

Mary P. Dougherty,
Secretary.

Elmer Jones Enters Into Eternal Rest

Elmer J. Jones was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 24, 1842, and died at his home on the corner of Seventeenth and Maryland avenue, St. Cloud, June 23. During the Civil war he served as a sodier for four years in Company A, 34th Ohio Volunteers. Most of his after life was spent in his native state. He came to St. Cloud about five years ago and was considered one of the old settlers and very highly respected as a neighbor and a citizen. He was married to Miss Julia M. Shim, at Forrestville, Ohio, October 14th, 1896. She survives him. The funeral services were held at thhe Presbyterian church and conducted by the pastor and Mitchell Post, of which he was a member. The interment was at Mount Peace Cemetery.

You Have the Feet

COME! LET'S GET TOGETHER. WE GO THE LIMIT IN GIVING YOU THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

We Have the Shoes

EDWARDS BROTHERS

Outfitters to Men and Boys — Next Door to Post Office

Twelve Days From Planting the Seed Radishes Are Eaten

(Continued from Page 1.)

bers and several other varieties of truck.

But the one vegetable that attracted out attention, and which to the writer, who is well acquainted with the possibilities of the soil in this section, was the most wonderful of all, was the bed of radishes. Mr. Baker states that just twelve days before he placed the seed in the ground from which these radishes grew, and we believe his statements, for he is a man of unquestioned veracity. The radishes were about the size of a man's forefinger, and were as crisp and tender as a vegetable could be.

The chicken pens contained something like one hundred friers, from seven to ten weeks old, which are worth forty cents each in any market. There is not a day but what Mr. Baker sells at least one dozen eggs, and during the laying season as many as three and four dozen.

Taken altogether, Mr. Baker easily averages two dollars and a half a day above the cost of chicken feed and fertilizer, which is far more than the average man makes working at a trade or in a factory—taken the year 'round.

So great has been Mr. Baker's success growing vegetables that he has purchased an additional 75 x 150 feet directly across the street from his place, which he will plant to vegetables for the market during the coming fall and winter.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—HOUSES

FOR SALE—Furnished House and unimproved 5-acre tract; 1 corner lot and improved 5-acre tract. Address Box 667, St. Cloud 44-1tp

FOR SALE—5-room house, comparatively new; citrus fruits and pine apples, chicken house and yard, good water. Write me for full particulars. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

EGGS—Warranted fresh and not over two days old. Delivered at your home. Price, 5 cents more per dozen than stores chmarge for case eggs. L. L. Dokes, Box 306, St. Cloud. 44-1t-p

FOR SALE—Yearling mare colt; medium bay, trotting stock. Will make fancy driver, good disposition, ready to break. W. M. Soules, Oregon Ave. and 13th Street. 44-1tp

WANTED

WANTED—A man, who is married, to work at country home and care for horse, cow, hogs and chickens; Must know how to milk. Also must work in orange grove. Comfortable house furnished and wages $35 per month. Steady work to good man. Write to S. J. T., Box F, St. Cloud, Fla. 44-tf

No doubt, in time the human race will turn again to intelligent footwear

Why is it that when a young woman is almost run down by a motorcycle she giggles and a man in the same circumstances swears?

KISSIMMEE BEATEN FOUR SUCCESSIVE TIMES BY ST. CLOUD

On Thursday, June 17th, there was a shoot at Kissimmee between the St. Cloud Gun Club and the Kissimmee Gun Club, the St. Cloud club winning both rounds of twenty-five shots each. The Kissimmee club was represented by the following men, their individual scores being appended:

T. Ellis	19
Overstreet	17
Livingston	16
Gilbert	17
Stevens	17
Total	86

The following men represented St. Cloud:

Goodrich	21
Entrikin	20
Hargrave	19
George	18
Morgan	16
Total	94

On Thursday, June 24, the Kissimmee Gun Club came over to St. Cloud and shot two rounds with us, being defeated both times.

The following men and scores represented the Kissimmee club:

Mackinson	16
Overstreet	17
T. Ellis	18
Prather	18
Stevens	16
Total	85

The following men and scores represented the St. Cloud club:

Morgan	18
George	15
Goodrich	17
Taylor	18
Hargrave	19
Total	87

The fellows from Kissimmee are a clean bunch of sports and the St. Cloud boys are getting uneasy, for they say practice-every-day is the rule in Kissimmee, and that being the case St. Cloud will be compelled to do the same if they hold the medals.

There is to be a big shoot in Kissimmee Monday, July 5, for a cash prize of worthy proportions, and St. Cloud will be there, as will also two other state clubs. Will the money come to the Wonder City this time? We hope so.

The shooting grounds in St. Coud are free to all, and every one is cordially invited to come and watch the Thursday afternoon contests.

Porter, Daugherty, Brown, Albritton and Ely all went to Kissimmee on June 17, as representatives of the St. Cloud Gun Club, but the men mentioned above were the high score makers.

MARINES TAKE ONE-SIDED GAME FROM LOUGHMAN

(Continued from page 5)

Second Half.—Schofield singled through the infield. Northrop was safe on an error by Clites and "Red" took second. Schofield and Northrop worked a double steal. Worcester walked. Schofield scored on a passed ball. Doolittle took two bases on his Texas Leaguer while Northrop and Worcester scored. Doolittle stole third. Todd doubled to right for the third time, scoring Doolittle. Levi was safe when C. Johnson misjudged his fly, Todd scoring on the play. Levi stole second. Porter fouled out to Tolar. Levi stole third but Gilbert struck out.

Ninth Inning

Clites struck out. Seabert struck out. Garrison flied out to Todd, ending the game.

"You should be careful when you take A better half for life, A pensive maid will often make A real expensive wife."

We Are Helping Many Housewives To Keep The Living Expense Down By Selling To Them Groceries At The Lowest Possible Price.

We Offer This Week

Compound Lard, per lb.	10c
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.	10c
25c Brooms	17c
10 lbs. Best Hen Feed	25c

WELCH WEEK JULY 2-9

M. W. LAWTON & CO.

Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street.

SECTION TWO

St. Cloud Tribune

PAGES 9 to 12

$1.50 PER YEAR | ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915. | VOLUME 6, NUMBER 44

FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT LACKS MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY

The Florida orange will never lose is popularity, says the Lake Worth Herald. In fact it is more likely to increase if the proper means are taken to spread the knowledge of its superior merit. In that respect, California, with citrus fruits inferior to that of this state, shames Florida with its persistent and wide-spread advertising of its fruits. A citrus fruit that [illegible] state, but which grows to perfection in Florida, the pomelo or grapefruit, has been selling at ruinous prices the past season because comparatively few people in the country know that it is one of the greatest conservators of health that grows and that its pleasant acid flavor is such that no one who accustoms himself to eating it for breakfast can break away from the habit. But the many look upon it merely as a luxury and leaves its consumption to the wealthy, where as the poor would be able to meet the changing temperatures of spring better if they had saved some of the expenditure on meats during the winter and bought grapefruit instead. In that sense it would be money saved to make the grapefruit a steady part of the diet while it lasts.

If California could raise the grapefruit it would be known today to thousands who have hardly heard of it, or perhaps never have, and are unfamiliar with its flavor. We should see large display advertisements in the northern papers extolling the merits and delicious acidity and its healthfulness. Every means that professional ad writers are masters of should be employed to induce the readers of newspapers of every description to enlist among its steady consumers. And they would not be complaining long of the lack of a market and profitable prices.

Great Variety of Citrus Fruit

There is no genus of fruit that yields such a great variety of pleasant and refreshing flavors as the "citrus." The orange pleases three senses with its color, aroma and flavor when ripe. The grapefruit soon becomes a "habit." The lime is displacing the lemon as a favorite among those who desire acid drinks during the heat of the summers. It has been lately discovered to be more beneficial in its actions upon the kidneys than any other fruit that grows and its use is recommended to sufferers from rheumatism by physicians.

When Gail Hamilton, a writer of popular essays during the war between the states, wrote one on the desolation of life in some country places she could not enforce the idea of the utter lack of all that makes it pleasant to live than in her title, "Forty Miles From a Lemon." What would life be without lemons if we did not have a more than adequate substitute in the lime? Nature has even attempt- [illegible] the objections of those who are averse to taking off their gloves when they eat fruit by producing the tangerine—that natural bottle of juice, or cluster of bottles.

Florida cannot produce too many of such citrus fruits as it is profitable to grow in this state. The difficulty is not in the potentiality of selling all she can produce, but in the undeveloped state of ther markets. California's markets are far more widespread, but that state did not find ready markets for her fruit until she began to prosecute advertising campaigns and she did not do that successfully until she organized fruit selling associations, mostly co-operative.

Now, like a successful merchant, she has great faith in "printer's ink." Nothing is left undone that will serve to get people to talking about her citrus fruits—no stone is left unturned that might possibly hide beneath it a secret of success.

The Florida Citrus Exchange and some of our largest growers and shippers outside of the exchange have done some wide-spread advertising, and some of it most effective, too. We believe the exchange would have done more and begun earlier if the managers had had the earnest support for their advertising campaigns of the mass of the members. We understand that one of our great independent shippers is about to begin an extensive advertising campaing in the larger papers of the consuming sections of the country, not overlooking the greater market papers. The Florida growers "have the goods." There is substantial backing in the quality of their products for almost any statement they might make about them. But there needs to be aroused in the mass of growers and shippers a spirit that will inspire them to applaud and second these efforts to advertise the Florida orange and grapefruit

The policy of our citrus growers as it has been reminds the writer of a

(Continued on Page 12.)

The Meaning of Our Flag

The following address by Mr. John B. Torbert, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was delivered on Flag Day before the officials of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Secretary and Fellow Employees of the Interior Department:

The privilege of occupying five minutes of your time, on this the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of our national standard, has been extended to me as the representative of the scientific bureau of this department. I will endeavor, in this short time, to tell you [illegible] Flag. It will necessitate confining myself to a concise statement of facts.

I would like to impress you at the outset that it was not born, like Minerva, full grown, but was developed through a series of becomings.

Expressive symbolism was the object aimed at by the early patriots in the various flags under which Americans fought, and it was not until some time after the adoption by Congress of a uniform standard for the armies and navies of the colonies that they entirely gave place to the national emblem. The Pine Tree flag, the Rattlesnake flag, the Liberty or Death flag, the Crescent flag are examples of the most prominent among the great many and diverse flags that were used.

There were thirteen separate colonies along the Atlantic seaboard of North America, each differing materially in its laws and political organization from all the others. There never has been a time when our population has not been complex. The American people as a distinct nationality was a composite fabric whose warp was of English origin but whose woof came from every European country. Only the combination of peoples, climate, productive waters and fertile soil, found here in combination, could produce the hardy type of American genius. The virtuous Huguenot, the thrifty Swede, the frugal Scotchman, the industrious German, and the generous but turbulent Irishman, were woven into a nation by the pertinacity and dominant strength of the English character.

Using three flags to represent three stages in the development of our national emblem we will begin with the red ensign as the one universally used by the English merchant vessels of that day. It was the flag that played a most important part in the development of our national flag, forming, as it does, the basis for the stars and stripes.

On this hitherto red ensign were placed six stripes that are significant from a historic point of view, representing the six European countries from which America had been chiefly peopled, whose descendants were now fighting shoulder to shoulder, as one people in recognition of the principle that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was known as "The Grand Union Flag," from the union under its folds of so many different stocks of people in a common cause against injustice and oppression.

In placing these six white stripes on the flag seven spaces of the original red were of course left, which gave the number of bars or stripes as representing the thirteen colonies in armed resistance to the tyranny and oppression of Great Britain. The Union Jack, the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were retained in the upper corner to signify the yet recognized sovereignty of England. This flag was raised for the first time over the camp at Cambridge on January 1 or 2, 1776, when Washington first took command of our combined armies.

Thus a change was made on the British commercial red ensign as a base and the first step was taken towards that distinctive American flag as we know it today, the most beautiful standard that was ever thrown to the breeze.

In stating the causes for which they took up arms Congress declared that they had "no wish to separate from the mother country but only to maintain their charter rights," and "We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent states. We fight not for glory nor for conquest. * * * Honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender the freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. In our native land, and in defense of the freedom which is our birthright, and which we have ever enjoyed till the late violation of it, for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressor, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before."

In thus stating the grievances that had forced them to take up arms, the sovereignty of Great Britain was still recognized. This, together with the great forbearance on the part of our forefathers is one of the great lessons that is graphically illustrated in coming to a complete understanding of our flag.

The arbitrary disposition of Great Britain in refusing to yield to the just claims of the colonies, together with the manner in which the remonstrances were received and treated by the king and parliament, extinguished all hopes that had been previously entertained in America of an ultimate reconciliation with the mother country. The feeling had now become general for independence, as shown in General Washington's letter of May, 1776. He wrote from the headquarters of the army, then at New York:

"A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. * * * When I took command of the army I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

In recognition of this now almost universal feeling the elimination of the Union Jack from the flag became necessary and was happily solved by the substitution of thirteen five-pointed stars in a blue field. This substitution also is full of meaning in that each star is equal in magnitude with every other star and represented each state on a parity with every other state. The number of points to the stars is also significant and the selection of the five-pointed star was not due to any haphazard or snap judgment but was the result of careful thought wisely concluded.

As time passed the flag was changed in a mistaken attempt to have it represent not the origin but the development of the country from time to time. In the changes it underwent it not only lost its beauty as an emblem but also its historic symbolism. Fortunately, however, through the patriotic devotion and zeal of a gallant naval hero, Captain Samuel Chester Reed, who loved his country and his flag, Congress was apprised of its error and the mistakes were corrected. In the corrective legislation on the subject the historic symbolism was preserved while at the same time provision was made for the representation of future growth without in any way disfiguring or distorting what it had always stood for.

Through a mere coincidence the stripes took on a double significance. The six white stripes on the red field gave a total number of thirteen red and white which now represent not only the European origin of the colonies but the number of colonies that rebelled under oppression and achieved their independence from Great Britain after a long and bloody struggle.

The colors are in themselves significant, coming in their definition to us from very ancient times, when red was used to distinguish hardiness and valor; white stood for purity and innocence; but blue signified vigilance, perseverance and justice.

A correct knowledge of "The Meaning of Our Flag" will reveal why we are a nation of patriots of one country and one flag, indivisible and absolutely precludes any hyphenated Americanism. Any division of allegiance is impossible and every American is an American from the ground up.

It is wonderful in origin, interesting in meaning and equally beautiful in design, in symmetry, and in sentiment.

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WHAT NEW YORK ENGINEER THINKS OF SAND-OIL ROADS

George L. Watson, consulting engineer of New York City, who is now thoroughly convinced of Florida's possibilities for building good roads with materials on the ground intends to open a branch office in this city. Mr. Watson, who has just returned to Jacksonville from St. Petersburg, and an investigation of conditions in Lake, Volusia and other counties [illegible] South the first time with the usual skepticism of the Northern visitor, and is returning to New York this time more enthusiastic over the state's possibilities than he had thought it possible to become.

Sand-Asphalt Makes Finest Kind of Roadway

His investigations have been largely along the line of the sand-asphalt road construction and its possibilities. He declares that his visit this time has thoroughly convinced him that Florida has the very materials with which to make the finest kind of roadway. He has traveled extensively through the South and has never seen such road building possibilities, he states.

"The trouble has been," points out Mr. Watson, "that these facilities and natural resources have hardly been discovered and would never have been brought to light had it not been for the salesmen who came to the state with a view of selling their asphalt, regardless of the scientific requirement of the local conditions, with poor results in places."

Lake County Discovers Ideal Road

Lake county, and a number of others in the state, he has found, have ideal sand for blending in the construction of the sand-asphalt road. These various grades of sand, three or four, are to be found seldom more than a mile or two apart. There is also a splendid clay in many sections that can be used for a base for the highways at a cost of about 25 cents a yard. A 2 1-2 inch top sheet of asphalt, he estimates, will cost approximately 75 cents making the cost of the roadway about a dollar a yard or $5,200 per mile for a nine-foot highway. Thus, by using the facilities to be found on the ground and proper apparatus, with scientific treatment, a company can build these roads at a much lower cost than has heretofore been the case and can guarantee the work for several years, he believes. In this way the money that the country would have to use for maintenance could be turned into other channels or be used on the construction of new highways.

Mr. Watson has just closed a contract with Clay county officials for about 30 miles of 15-foot pavement. He has already contracted with Bryson Brothers of this city, to send their teams to the Mt. Dora section immediately to start grading for this highway, and will himself go to New York in a day or two to make his arrangements to establish a branch office in Jacksonville, and, at the same time, get together his asphalt men to send down to work on the road as soon as it is ready for topping.

Mr. Watson says that he finds Florida road crazy, and that about 85 per cent of the effort has been wasted through lack of scientific development and routing of the highways. Another thing, he says, is that the people have been educated to the belief that the brick pavement is the only kind that can be used in the state, and it is his intention to put this idea out of commission and to prove that the state has the goods to deliver for its own highways, and at a saving of about 50 per cent of the cost necessary before.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Do as you would be done by.—Persian.

Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him.—Grecian.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for oneself.—Buddhist.

What you would not wish done to yourself do not do unto others.—Chinese.

He sought for others the good he desired for himself. Let him pass on. —Egyptian.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them.—Christian.

The true rule of life is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.—Hindu.

Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated.—Mohammedan.

The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves.—Roman.

God helps those who help themselves. Get busy! Saw wood!

STARVE FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

Perhaps 90 per cent of the common houseflies breed in horse manure in the stables, and this can be prevented by cleaning out the stable at least once each week and keeping the manure in screened receptacles until it can be put on the fields. If this cannot be done, powdered borax frequently sprinkled over the manure will keep the flies from breeding. Then be careful to see that no flies have access to privies and garbage piles, and our usual plague of flies will be a thing of the past.

Science has proved that a particular kind of mosquito is entirely responsible for malaria, and if this partcular species of mosquitoes never bites us we are certain to never suffer with chills and fever. Here, too, it is a simple case of prevention, not letting these pests breed. All ponds and stagnant pools should be drained, or if this is impossible, they should be oiled once a week. Buckets, barrels, tin cans and like receptacles should be kept emptied of water and thickets of weeds and underbrush that might harbor mosquitoes should be cleaned up.

After all these precautions have been taken, every door and window in the house should be carefully screened. The expense of this will not be great, and it is the best kind of insurance against doctors' bills, sickness and death. Good health is one of the biggest and best things life gives us. Let's make sure of our share of it by swatting the fly and mosquito now.—The Progressive Farmer.

HOW TO PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.

Take epsom salts, a teaspoonful, and a little water in a basin, and bath in the solution exposed parts of the hands and face, and for at least one-half day the mosquittoes will not bite you.

DURABILITY OF THE SILO

The durability of the silo should be well considered before building. Many of the cheapest silos have proven to be the most expensive, owing to the fact that they have maintained their efficiency for a few years only. In silos as well as in other buildings it will be found most economical to build good ones.

The materials used should consist of wood, tile, brick, stone, cement blocks or solid concrete. Considering the durability and the cost, the reenforced concrete silo is to be recommended.

St. Cloud, the city of promise, the place of good deeds, the home of good people, the community of ambition. We believe in her future which is assured on account of location and the best climate God ever made.

We believe Florida will continue to prosper because of her fisheries, her agricultural products, her extensive ranges for stock, her forests, her phosphate, and most of all, her men.

FLORIDA'S LOSS FROM TICK

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Florida is the one state in the tick-infested area in which no systematic effort has yet been made to eradicate the tick pest. The entire state, covering an area of 52,240 square miles is afflicted with it and suffers an annual loss which it is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents.

Educational and demonstration work has, however, been undertaken under the direction of the Federal inspector in charge at Atlanta, Ga., and it is believed that a certain amount of interest has been aroused among farmers in this subject. It has been estimated that the tick could be eradicated in Florida in from six to eight years if the state and the various counties would provide adequate appropriations and co-operation on the part of the local authorities with the Federal authorities could be secured.

As a purely financial proposition, it has been shown that the increased value of the hides of tickfree cattle more than pays the expense of freeing territory. From the last figures available, it appears that the cost of the work has been about 50 cents per animal freed from quarantine. As the hide of the ticky cow is worth on an average $1,26 less than that of the tick-free animal, there is a profit here of 76 cents. Moreover much of the money that has been spent on educational campaigns has not as yet borne fruit in the release of territory and it is only natural that future releases should come as the result of money that has already been expended.

The greater value of the hide, however, is only a minor feature of the situation. Tick-free cattle yield more milk, produce more meat, keep in better general condition, bring a higher price in the open market, and are handled with less convenience than ticky cattle. Moreover they can be bred with profit to pure-bred bulls. The total of these various items amounts to a saving which it is almost impossible to express in terms of money. It may be said, however, that ticks make all the difference between profitable stock raising and unprofitable stock raising.

Some time ago the Department of Agriculture sent to a number of representative stock-breeding farmers a series of questions on the effect of tick eradication in their neighborhood. These replies show that, in the opinon of the men most vitally interested, cattle gained in weight from 1 to 23 per cent, the average being 10.4; the average milk production increased one-fourth of the total yield. The quality of the cattle had improved about one-fourth. Finally, the loss from Texas fever, which at one time amounted to over one-eighth of the total number of cattle, had been totally stopped, and it was possible for the first time to import pure-bred animals for breeding purposes. One Louisiana farmer

(Continued on page 11)

FULL TEXT OF ST. CLOUD'S NEW CHARTER TO BE VOTED ON MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915

AN ACT to Abolish the Present Municipal Government of the Town of St. Cloud, in the County of Osceola, State of Florida, and to establish, Organize and Constitute a Municipal Corporation to be Known and Designated as the City of St. Cloud; to Define its Territorial Boundaries, and to Provide for its Jurisdiction, Powers and Privileges and for the Exercise of the Same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. That the present municipal government of the town of St. Cloud, Osceola County, State of Florida, shall be abolished on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in August, 1915.

Sec. 2. That a municipality to be known and designated as the City of St. Cloud is hereby constituted and organized in the County of Osceola, State of Florida, to become effective on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in August, 1915. The territorial boundaries of the said city shall be as follows: That portion of Southeast 1-4 of Section 34, Township 25 South, Range 30 East, lying above low water mark of East Lake Tohopekaliga. West 1-2 of Section 1 Section 2, East 1-2 of Section 3, North 1-2 of Northeast 1-4 of Section 10, North 1-2 of North 1-2 of Section 11, North 1-2 of Northwest 1-4 of Section 12, Township 26 South, Range 30 East.

Sec. 3. That no obligations or contracts of the said abolished municipality shall be impaired by this change, but all contracts and obligations shall be obligations upon and enforceable against the new municipality.

Sec. 4. That all title, right and ownership of property, uncollected taxes, dues, claims, fines, bonds, judgments, decrees and choses in action held or owned or due said municipality of the present town of St. Cloud shall pass to and become vested in the municipal corporation hereby organized and authorized to succeed said municipality.

Sec. 5. The corporate authority of said city of St. Cloud shall be vested in a Mayor, a Clerk and Auditor, an Assessor and Collector, a Superintendent of Streets, a Treasurer and a Sanitary Inspector, which said last five named officers shall constitute the City Council. Any one of the last five named officers may, by consent of the majority of the Council given in open meeting, appoint a deputy to represent him in his absence or disability or on account of the press of work and his duties, but said Councilman shall be responsible for his deputy, but no deputy shall sit in the Council or vote therein.

Sec. 6. The Mayor shall preside at all meetings of the Council, but shall have no vote except in the case of a tie vote. The Council shall select one of its members Mayor pro tem, who shall preside at meetings of the Council in the absence of the Mayor.

Sec. 7. The Mayor shall sign all ordinances passed by a majority vote of the Council, except where otherwise provided in this Charter, and shall have no power to veto any ordinance so passed by the Council in accordance with this Charter.

Sec. 8. The Mayor shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Council, the police force who shall take the proper oath of office and shall enforce the ordinances of the said City and shall be subject to removal by a majority vote of the Council at any regular or special meeting of the Council. Special and extra police shall be appointed by the Mayor subject to the approval of the majority of the Council. All such policemen shall take an oath of office which shall be filed with the Clerk and Auditor before performing any duty as policemen, and shall be subject to removal by a majority vote of the Council.

Police appointed under the provisions of this Charter shall have the authority of police and peace officers of the State of Florida and shall be paid a salary to be fixed by the Council by ordinance duly passed and recorded. No fees shall be paid said police, but all fees and costs and fines shall be paid into the Treasury of the City. The Mayor shall have general charge of the police of the City and may from time to time detail the Chief of Police to assist the Street Superintendent or Sanitary Inspector.

Sec. 9. It shall be lawful for the Marshal, Chief of Police or any of his deputies, or any policeman of the City, to make lawful arrests and execute warrants issued by the proper authorities of the City on Sunday.

Sec. 10. The Mayor shall have authority to hold a municipal court to be known as the Mayor's Court, and shall hear and determine all infractions and violations of the City Ordinances, and may inflict such fines and imprisonments as may be authorized by said ordinances and by law. In case of his disability or disqualification, and for other good cause, he may designate some other member of the Council to act in his place or stead or may so designate any Justice of the Peace or Notary Public resident in said City, to hold said Mayor's Court. Said designation to be in writing, and after being signed by the Mayor shall be filed with the City Clerk.

Sec. 11. The Council may at any time thirty days prior to any regular election for city officers, provide by ordinance for the election of a Municipal Judge to hold said Mayor's Court, and upon the election of said Municipal Judge all of said municipal courts shall be held by said Judge in place of the Mayor, but said Judge may in his necessary absence, disability or disqualification designate a resident Justice of the Peace or Notary Public to hold said Court.

Sec. 12. Upon the election of a Mayor, and the five officers who are to constitute the Council, as provided for in this Charter, the said persons so elected shall take the oath of office administered by the person elected Mayor, the said person elected Mayor having taken and filed a written oath of office before any Notary Public or Judicial Officer.

Sec. 13. All meetings of the City Council shall be held with open doors, and all ordinances passed shall be signed by the Mayor or Acting Mayor and attested by the Clerk, and shall be by said Clerk published in a newspaper published in the said City. All ordinances shall become effective thirty (30) days after their passage, unless otherwise provided for in said ordinance or this Charter.

Sec. 14. The Council shall meet on the second Monday of each month in regular sessions, but special meetings may be called by the Mayor or by any two (2) members of the Council, in writing, to be served on all the remaining members of the Council and the Mayor. A quorum of the Council shall consist of three (3) members and the presiding officer.

Sec. 15. The Council shall have authority to pass such ordinances as shall be necessary to the peace and order of the City, for the benefit and protection of the inhabitants, and shall exercise all the rights and privileges of the City Council as provided by the laws of the State of Florida; for the suppression of riots, disorderly assemblies; to restrain and punish gambling and disorderly conduct; to regulate the use of streets by vehicles of all kinds; to license, regulate and prescribe the rates to be charged by hackney carriages, taxi-cabs, drays and other vehicles; to license privileges, business, occupations and professions carried on or engaged in within the city limits, whether licensed by the State or not so licensed; to regulate, to prohibit, to license any exhibition, show, circus, carnival or amusement; to prohibit all bawdy houses and disorderly houses; and any and all obscene pictures and literature; to regulate, restrain or prevent the sale of fire-arms, the storage of gun powder and all other combustible, inflammable or explosive materials; to regulate or suppress the use or sale of fire-crackers, toy pistols, air-guns or sling-shots; to regulate and control the sale of fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, fish, oysters and other perishable products offered for sale in this City, and to establish markets; to prevent the running at large of cattle, horses, dogs, sheep, goats, fowls or other domestic animals in the streets of the City or in the city limits, to impound the same, and in default of the payment of the impounding fees and redemption to sell or otherwise dispose of the same. The City shall have the authority and power of eminent domain to condemn lands and right-of-way for the purpose of acquiring lands and riparian rights of way for opening, establishing, widening streets and alleys, building wharves and docks and other public utilities and may condemn or acquire a right-of-way of easement over and across the lands of persons, firms or corporations within or without the City for water mains, gas mains, and maintaining wires and poles for telephones or electrical purposes; the right to establish and maintain municipal electric lighting system and deal in electric current for public and private use; to establish a municipal water system, telephone system, gas plant, electric light and power plant, ice factory; to build, maintain and operate municipal wharves and docks and other public utilities, and shall have the power by ordinance to fix the maximum rate or rates for gas, electric lights and power, water, ice, wharfage, dockage, and all other public utilities, whether owned by the municipality or by any individual, firm or association, associations, corporation or corporations, and the said municipality shall have the right to acquire lands within the rights of way and franchises and easements within or without the City for municipal purposes in and about any public utility established or occupied by the municipality. The municipality shall have the power to regulate saloons and places where intoxicating liquors, wines and beer are sold and to fix the time for opening and closing such places and to prescribe penalties for violations of such regulations and to prescribe the limits of any portion of the town where intoxicating liquors, wines and beer may not be sold; provided, however, that this shall not interfere or be in conflict with the local option laws of the State of Florida; to establish quarantine and health regulations not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health. No franchise shall be granted or extended for the establishment or maintenance of any public utility through or upon any street or public thoroughfare in the City except by ordinance passed by the Council and subsequently approved by a majority of the votes cast at a municipal election at which said question shall have been submitted to the voters of the City; to regulate and provide for the construction and paving of streets, and making two-thirds of the cost thereof a lien upon the land abutting or fronting the streets so constructed or paved, the same to be apportioned to the lands on each side of such street, such lien to be enforcible by action at law or suit in equity, in such court as may have jurisdiction; to provide for the construction and repair of sidewalks and curbing, and if the owner or agent of any parcel of land abutting thereon shall fail to comply with the provision of ordinance or resolution ordering such improvement, within a prescribed time, the City may construct said sidewalk and the cost shall be a lien upon said lot or parcel of land, which may be enforced by the City by suit at law or in equity. All paving of every nature and kind that may have heretofore have been done, or that may hereafter be done, upon the intersection of any or all streets of the City of St. Cloud, may be paid for in full by said City of St. Cloud, at this or any future time.

Sec. 16. Whenever it shall be deemed advisable to issue bonds of the City of St. Cloud for raising money to be used in constructing and maintaining water works; for the purpose of constructing and maintaining gas works, electric light and power works, or other illuminating works; for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a system of sewerage or otherwise promoting the health of said City; for the purpose of constructing and maintaining an ice plant; for the purpose of opening and widening and paving the streets and sidewalks of said City, and for opening, constructing and maintaining public parks and promenades; for the purpose of erecting school houses and maintaining a system of public education in said City; for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fire department in said City; for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the use of the City; for the purpose of paying off any indebtedness of said City, for taking up or refunding any of the outstanding bonds of said City; for any one or more of said purposes, the Mayor and City Council of the said City of St. Cloud are hereby authorized to issue bonds of said City under the seal of the corporation, to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property within its incorporated limits; said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Clerk, with interest coupons attached, which shall be signed in like manner; provided, however, that before said bonds shall be issued, the issuance of said bonds shall be approved by an affirmative majority vote of the electors voting at an election to be held for that purpose, which shall be regulated by ordinance as to manner of conducting or certifying the same, after the same has been advertised for not less than thirty (30) days in a newspaper published in said City of St. Cloud, and at which election only resident electors otherwise qualified who shall also own real estate within the corporate limits and who shall have paid taxes thereon for the year when taxes were last due, shall be entitled to vote.

Sec. 17. The bonds issued under this Act shall be at a rate of interest not exceeding six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and to be due in not less than one (1) nor more than thirty (30) years from the date of issuance, as said corporation authorities may determine, but no bonds shall be placed for sale upon the general market until first offered for a period of two (2) months to the citizens and residents of St. Cloud, by published notice in a newspaper printed in said City of St. Cloud. The bonds herein provided shall be sold at not less than par value. They shall be issued under the seal of the City and shall be signed by the Mayor and the City Clerk.

Sec. 18. The ordinance providing for the first bond election under this Act shall also provide for the election of three Bond Trustees at the same election. The duties of said Bond Trustees shall be to negotiate all bonds issued under this Act, to keep safely the moneys arising from the sale thereof and to pay them out on city warrant issued for the purpose aforesaid; and designating the fund on which they are drawn. The ordinance shall also prescribe the term of office of the said Bond Trustees; the time at which they shall be elected in future and by what electors, the amount of bonds to be given by said Trustees for the faithful performance of their duties, their compensation, and the time and manner of making their reports to the City Council. The City Council shall assess and collect such taxes from the citizens and upon the property within the City, according to the tax laws in force as shall be necessary for the payment of interest upon said bonds as well as their final payment.

Sec. 19. In event there is remaining in the hands of the Bond Trustees, bank or banks, or other depository an unexpended balance of the money that was received from the sale of the bonds, after the work entrusted to them, together with the accumulated sinking fund, said balance may be invested in such interest-bearing securities as they may select, to be approved by the City Council, and such securities shall be turned over to the City Treasurer, who shall receive and give his receipt for the same, and such securities shall remain in the hands of the City Treasurer and the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of the bonds or the interest thereon, as directed by resolution of the City Council.

Sec. 20. The City Council shall advertise for bids for work to be done on which bonds have been issued, take contracts with the lowest responsible bidder, who shall himself give bond for the faithful performance of his work, but the Council shall have the right to reject any or all bids received. The Council shall personally, or through proper agents, select all material and have supervision and charge of the carrying out of the work for which the bonds were issued, shall audit all accounts connected with such work and pay the same by check on Bond Trustees, bank or depository holding said money, from bond sales, which said checks shall be invalid unless signed by the Mayor, Clerk and Auditor and Treasurer.

Sec. 21. It shall be the duty of the City Council to enact such laws by ordinance as will define the duties of the several officers elected and provided for under this Charter.

Sec. 22. The Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized by ordinance to regulate, provide for and require the opening, widening, extension and improvement of streets, avenues and public places; the construction and maintenance and keeping in order of grass plots and parkways in front of property between the property lines or the outer sidewalk lines and driveways in the center of the streets; the drainage and filling in of low places, public or private, dangerous to public health, and the cleaning up and putting into proper condition of places requiring such work to be done to promote the public welfare; and the construction and maintenance of water mains, sewers, and drains; and may, by ordinance, provide for the payment of the costs thereof by general taxation or by special assessment of the cost thereof against the property fronting or abutting upon the street, avenue or public place where the same is done in proportion to the frontage of the property fronting thereon; the special assessment being made per front foot of the abutting property or part of the cost thereof may be, by ordinance, paid by the general taxation of all property of the City, and the remainder by such special assessment, and in cases of drainage and filling in low places (other than streets, avenues and public places) dangerous to the public health and the cleaning up and putting into proper condition of places requiring such work to be done to protect the public welfare, shall provide for the payment of the cost thereof, or of such part of the cost as may be provided by ordinance against the property upon which such work is done, and the City shall have a lien upon the abutting property, or upon the property drained and filled in, or cleaned up and put into proper condition, as the case may be, for the amounts of special assessment together with the interest thereon, and cost of collection thereof. Whenever the doing of such thing is provided for by ordinance, the ordinance providing for the same shall state the established total cost thereof and the estimated amount per front foot of the special assessment to be levied upon abutting property, the estimated cost to be specially assessed against the property drained, filled in, cleaned up or put into proper condition, as the same may be, shall be published once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published in said City, and the City Council shall meet as soon as practicable after the expiration of said publication at a time named in the ordinance, and permit any owner of, or any other person interested in, any property against which it is proposed to levy such special assessment to present to the City Council any objections which he or she may have to the enforcement of the requirements of such ordinance, and shall have power, if they deem justice or right to require same, to repeal or amend said ordinance; but no such amendment shall increase the amount to be assessed against other property. Any person owning or interested in any property to be specially assessed or generally taxed for said work, who shall not at such meeting present in writing to the City Council his objection to said ordinance, shall be deemed to have consented to its provisions, and any person so presenting his objections to such and not satisfied with the action therein, shall have the right, within thirty (30) days thereafter, to present to any court of competent jurisdiction, by bill in chancery praying for an injunction against the enforcement of said ordinance, and the court shall have power, upon proper cause shown, to grant such injunction within thirty (30) days, or failing to push to successful conclusion with due diligence his application for injunction, shall be deemed to have consented to the enforcement of the ordinance and levy and collection of the special assessments and the taxes necessary thereto, and shall not be thereafter heard to defend against or question the validity of such tax or special assessment. The Mayor and City Council are hereby authorized to provide, by ordinance, for the issuance of special assessment city certificates for such amounts, and drawing not to exceed eight per cent. interest and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary to enable the city to pay the cost of such work pending the collection of the special assessment and taxes to provide for the payment thereof, with interest; the City Council shall, as soon as practicable after the completion of any such work, by resolution, fix a special assessment per front foot upon the abutting property drained, filled in, cleaned up or put in proper condition, as the case may be, at an amount not exceeding the actual cost of the work, or the estimated special assessment stated in the ordinance providing for the work. Any person desiring to contest in any way the validity of such special assessment or lien shall, within thirty (30) days after the publication of the resolution fixing the special assessment, institute suit to have the enforcement thereof enjoined or its invalidity legally declared, and no person not instituting suit shall thereafter be heard to question the validity thereof or to defend against the enforcement of the lien upon the grounds of its invalidity.

Any such assessment paid within thirty (30) days after the publication of such resolution shall be accepted without interest, and such assessments not so paid within such time shall bear interest from the date of publication of such resolution at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The Mayor and City Council may, by ordinance, provide for the payment of such special assessments in installments, and for the collection by enforcement of the liens by attorneys after any payment has not been made in compliance with the provisions of such ordinance. The liens for the amount of such special assessments may be enforced by bill in equity and any number of liens arising under the provisions of one ordinance may be enforced in and by one proceeding in equity. The City shall have and collect a lien upon any properties affected by such special assessments for reasonable attorneys' fees for the collection of unpaid special assessments after the collection thereof shall have been entrusted to an attorney by resolution of the City Council. All contracts above $50.00 shall be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder, all bids to be accompanied by a certified check covering five per cent. of the bill.

Sec. 23. The officers of the City shall receive such salaries as may be provided for by ordinance and shall not receive any fees or commissions, but all fees and commissions shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 24. All members of the City Council handling or receiving moneys shall give a good and sufficient bond payable to the City of St. Cloud, to be approved by the Mayor and Council. Said bond shall be given with duly incorporated Surety Company as sureties.

Sec. 25. The Council may authorize by resolution the employment of attorneys, and such other assistants as may be necessary to carry on the business of the City and shall fix the compensation thereof.

Sec. 26. All contracts or expenditures of City money shall be by order authorized by the Council, and all contracts for the purchase of supplies, merchandise and equipment as may be needed by the City and where the sum exceeding Fifty Dollars ($50.00) is to be expended, shall be made only after publishing in some newspaper published in the City, a notice calling for bids not exceeding two publications for one week, and all contracts for supplies, equipment, and material for the use of the City should be let to the lowest responsible bidder therefor.

Provided further, that no person who shall at such time be holding the office of Mayor or having a vote in the Council be permitted to furnish materials, supplies, or equipment nor to enter a bid on City work.

Sec. 27. An election for a selection of city officers, viz.: a Mayor, a Treasurer, a Clerk and Auditor, a Superintendent of Streets, an Assessor and Collector, and a Sanitary Inspector shall be held by the qualified electors of said City on the Saturday following the first Monday in August, 1915, and thereafter elections shall be held annually on the last Tuesday in March of each year. The Mayor shall be elected for one year. At said first election under the provisions of this Charter shall be as follows: the Clerk and Auditor and the Assessor and Collector shall be elected to hold office until the election held in March, 1916, and the other three officers until the election held in March, 1917, after which they shall alternate for two-year terms.

Sec. 28. Any male person who is duly qualified and registered as a voter of the State of Florida and of Osceola County, and who has resided in the City for six (6) months and is duly registered as an elector in the City Registration Book at least ten days prior to any election shall be entitled to vote in any election except for bond issuance, as further provided for in this Charter.

Sec. 29. The Registration Book of said City shall be kept by the Clerk and Auditor of said City, and shall be open for the purpose of registration from the first day of January to the tenth day before the annual election.

Sec. 30. Nominations for Mayor and for the five officers who shall constitute the Council shall be made by petition only, and shall be filed with the City Clerk and Auditor at least twenty days prior to the election. Such petition shall be signed by at least twenty-five qualified voters of the City and shall be acknowledged before a Notary, a Justice of the Peace, or

the Mayor, that the person or persons named in said petition are duly qualified as electors and that it is the desire of the petitioners that such names shall be printed on the official ballot. Such acknowledgment is to be made by one of the petitioners.

Sec. 31. Elections shall be conducted by two Inspectors and one Clerk to be appointed by the Mayor, and said election and the ballots used therein shall be substantially the same as is used in elections under the present laws of Florida. The Inspectors shall allow only such persons to vote as appear on the Registration Book for the current year of the election. A registration roll of the voters shall be made each year. The Registration Book of said City shall be open at any time for the inspection of any voter of said City.

Sec. 32. Whenever a number of the voters of said City, duly registered and equal to thirty per cent. of the said voters of the said City, shall petition the Mayor and Council of said City by filing a petition with the Mayor or Clerk and Auditor and in which said petition it is demanded that an election be held within thirty days to determine whether any of the elected officers of said City shall be recalled and the office vacated, it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Clerk and Auditor to publish in a newspaper printed in the City for once a week for two consecutive weeks a notice of an election so proposed to be held in not less than twenty days and not more than thirty days, and the Mayor to appoint two Inspectors and a Clerk to hold said election.

Said petition shall state the reason for recalling said official and any charges preferred against said official, and shall state the names of some duly qualified elector of said City as a candidate or candidates to succeed said official whom it is desired to recall. Said petition shall be published in some newspaper published in the City at least once a week for two consecutive weeks, and a copy shall be served on the official whom it is desired to recall.

After the election is held and the result canvassed if it appear that the person whom it is desired shall be recalled has received a plurality of the votes cast he shall not vacate said office but if another candidate shall have received a plurality of the votes, then said person shall be declared elected to said office and shall forthwith take the oath of office and shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office.

The polls for election day shall be open at eight o'clock in the morning and close at five-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, standard time.

The Council shall pass such ordinance relating to elections and registration of voters as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Charter.

Sec. 33. Vacancies in any office caused by death, resignation or removal from the City shall be filled by the Council if occurring within three months prior to the regular election. If such vacancy occurs prior to three months from the regular election a special election shall be called by the Mayor for the purpose of filling said vacancy, said election to be held not less than twenty days and not more than thirty days after said notice.

Sec. 34. The Council may by ordinance provide for the levy and collection of City taxes, and for the assessment of property real or personal in the City for taxation.

The valuation for taxation shall not exceed the actual cash value of said property, but the City may assess said property and fix the values thereof without regard to the values fixed by the State or County.

Sec. 35. The Tax Assessor shall begin the assessment for taxes on the first day of January of each year and all complete the assessment roll by May first. The Council shall meet in special session on the second Monday in May and sit as a Board of Equalization and hear complaints from the property owners, and equalize the valuations and shall order the millage assessed.

Sec. 36. The City of St. Cloud is hereby empowered and authorized to assess for the purpose of taxation, as personal property, all pipes, mains, wires, poles, fixtures, services, meters and appliances, of any person firm or corporation, owning any waterworks, gas manufacturing plants, electric light or power houses, telephone or telegraph companies, where such pipes, mains, wires, poles, fixtures, services, meters and appliances are actually located within the corporate limits of the City of St. Cloud, without regard as to whether or not such main plant, pumping station, power house, storage plant, batteries or offices of such person, firm or corporation are located within the corporate limits of the City of St. Cloud.

Sec. 37. After the equalization has been made the Tax Assessor shall extend the said books, enter the proper millage and determine the amount of taxes due and shall attach a warrant to the tax assessment roll directing the Tax Collector to collect said taxes and deliver said tax roll to the Tax Collector by the first Monday in August of each year.

Sec. 38. The Tax Collector shall begin the collection of taxes on September first of each year and shall pay into the Treasury each week his collections.

The property, real and personal, within the corporate limits, of delinquent City tax payers, not expressly exempt by law, shall be subject to sale by the City for unpaid City taxes.

Sec. 39. The Circuit Court of Osceola County shall have jurisdiction to enforce the tax claims and liens and shall upon final judgment in favor of the City or any holder of a tax lien direct the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Osceola County to execute a proper tax deed conveying said property.

The first assessment of taxes under this Charter shall be on and after the first day of January, 1916.

Sec. 40. That all ordinances, rules and regulations adopted and passed and in existence under the municipality of the Town of St. Cloud shall be of the same force, effect and validity in the new municipality of the City of St. Cloud as the same were entitled in the municipality herein abolished, until the same shall be amended or repealed, hereby transferring to the City of St. Cloud the laws, resolutions and rules of the abolished Town of St. Cloud.

Sec. 41. No suit shall be instituted against the City of St. Cloud unless a written statement giving the particulars of the alleged cause of action and containing a notice of the intention to sue, shall be served on the Mayor, at least thirty days before said suit is instituted. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to refer said statement or notice to the Council at its next regular or special meeting. Suits in all cause of action of whatever kind or nature shall be instituted within six months after the cause of action accrues.

Sec. 42. This Charter and Charter provision of the City of St. Cloud may at any time be amended or abolished and an entire new charter and charter provisions or amendments to this Charter may be adopted and established defining as fully and completely as could be done by legislative enactment the powers and duties of the Municipality of St. Cloud providing for and regulating the exercises of such powers and duties, or the member, powers, duties and terms of office and the time and manner of election or appointment of any and all city officers may be amended and changed by ordinance adopted by the affirmative vote of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Council and subsequently submitted to the qualified voters of the City of St. Cloud and ratified by a majority of the voters voting at such election. Provided that for four weeks preceding such election such proposed Charter ordinance shall have been published in some newspaper published in said City. Such new Charter or amendments to this Charter, if approved by a majority of the voters at any special or general election, shall take and go into effect thirty days after the said election at which it shall be approved by the voters and no contest of such election and no question as to the regularity or sufficiency of the proceedings relative to the change or amendment of this Charter shall be made or raised collaterally or in any proceedings instituted more than thirty days after such election, otherwise than by quo warranto proceedings instituted by the Attorney General of the State of Florida. The Council and electors of the City of St. Cloud are hereby in the manner in this Section stated authorized from to time to exercise the most complete self-government as to all municipal government and are hereby authorized from time to time in the manner provided to alter and amend this Charter, to the same extent that such Charter could be amended by the Legislature of Florida, the only limitation on such power being that the City of St. Cloud shall not acquire any rights or powers other than those properly pertaining to municipal governments under the Constitution of the State of Florida.

Sec. 43. This Act shall become effective upon the approval, and not otherwise, of a majority of the qualified electors of the City of St. Cloud, voting at an election to be called, provided for and held on the second Monday in July, A. D. 1915, at which election the vote shall be upon the question of the ratification or rejection of this Charter, in which election only those who were qualified to vote in the election held in said Town on May 5th, 1915, shall be deemed qualified electors.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 1915.

STATE OF FLORIDA, }
Office of Secretary of State. } ss.

I, H. Clay Crawford, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of "AN ACT to Abolish the present Municipal Government of the Town of St. Cloud, in the County of Osceola, State of Florida, and to establish, organize and constitute a Municipal Corporation to be known and designated as the City of St. Cloud; to define its territorial boundaries and to provide for its jurisdiction, powers and privileges and for the exercise of the same." Laws of Florida, Session of the Legislature, 1915, as shown by the enrolled law on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the 14th day of May, A. D. 1915.

(SEAL) H. Clay Crawford,
Secretary of State.

Election Proclamation

By virtue of my office as Mayor of the City of St. Cloud, Florida, I, Isaac Huntsinger, do hereby announce and proclaim that on the 7th day of July, 1915, at the voting place in the City Hall, there will be an election for the sole purpose of voting on the ratification or rejection of the Cty Charter, passed at the last sesson of the Legslature of the State of Florida, the same having been referred to the qualified electors of said city for their approval or disapproval.

The polls will be open for receiving votes at the usual legal hours. I hereby appoint Clarence Huntsinger, P. Morgan and Tip Court as Inspectors, and Lynn Daugherty and J. J. Johnston as clerks of said election.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand as Mayor of said city and caused the seal of the City to be affixed hereunto, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1915.

Isaac Huntsinger,
Mayor of the City of
St. Cloud, Florda.

Attest:
Fred B. Kenney, Clerk.
(SEAL) 41-5t

OF INTEREST TO THE GENTLER SEX

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

IN PUBLISHING ARTICLES UNDER THIS HEAD IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT WE DO NOT ENDORSE EQUAL SUFFRAGE OF THE SEXES, BUT MERELY THAT THE TRIBUNE DESIRES TO COVER ALL FIELDS OF NEWS. THE COPY IS FURNISHED BY ADVOCATES OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN

All over the state of Louisiana the women are preparing to circulate petitions to be presented to the Constitutional convention, asking that the ballot be extended to women. Wards and precincts are to be thoroughly canvassed by earnest, self-sacrificing workers. Men and women will be given a chance to sign the petition which in the future history of Louisiana will be a roll of honor. Their descendants wll proudly point to an ancestor who stood for justice as do now the descendants of our forefathers whose names are found on Revolutionary records.

Women of the South are no longer content with less influence than the women of the enfranchised Western states. "Westward the Star of Empire Makes its Way," is painfully true. We have a chance to intercept it in the South and catch some of its occidental-tending beams, by grafting a portiaon of the Empire Hope through the votes of our women. California, with less population than Georgia, and little more than Alabama, Kentucky, N. Carolina or Tennessee cast many more votes in the last presidential election than any of these Southern states. The combined vote of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida, during the last presidential election was almost offset by the vote of California alone. And this in spite of the fact that the white populaton of the Southern states enumerated in the list was 7,268,320. The lesson to be deducted is obvious to even the dullest. A state in which men and women together take an interest in government can more than control a whole section in which men alone are expected to conduct affairs affecting the home or the country. It brings afresh the recollection of Virginia's early attempt to plant a colony of men alone, and which failed miserably. It was only when men brought their families and the co-operation of their women was a factor in the hardships and dangers of pioneer life that the Virginia colony began to flourish. This is true of the development of every state. Louisiana can no longer evade the question of giving equal protection to their women which that ballot affords the men. Silly arguments can no longer postpone recognition of women. If women are superior to men it is an anomaly to have them governed by inferor men. If women are inferiors, men should honestly so label their mothers and wives. If woman are equals then it is but a fair deal to give them equal opportunity. No man with the commonest sense of manhood will want to obtain any advantage over the women of his family.

It is not a question whether all women want to vote. If it is their right no true man will withhold it from them. When the woman suffrage petition is presented to you sign it patriotically. It may be the one deed you can achieve for justice.

National Women's Trade Union League unanimously endorred woman suffrage at a meeting June 11.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN STATES

Two Southern states are in active campaigns for the ballot for women. Both these states—Louisiana and Tennessee, have Constitutional conventions pending, and in framing a modern democratic charter of liberty, no state can logically exclude women from citizenship. As taxpayers women contribute to the support of the government; as workers they are important economic factors; as home builders they pre-eminently make for the stability of the nation; as educators they mould the intellect and character of humanity; as a moral force they are the standard bearers. By what reasoning process can they be denied the vote, which is the symbol of citizenship and by what spacious argument should the government be deprived of their invaluable opinions?

Louisiana and Tennessee men would do well to think seriously of the unenviable position and company in which disfranchised women are placed.

WHICH STATE?

A Southern woman has been elected to serve on the city council of Los Angeles, California. She is Mrs. Lindsay and is a native of Pine Bluff, Ark. In California Mrs. Lindsay is an honored member of the city government, and the competent possessor of the vote on election day. In Arkansas she is rated with criminals, idiots, insane and other disfranchised undesirables. Which state affords the better protection for women?

The Lexington Herald states that a committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs will appear before the Republican state convention to urge the submission of a woman suffrage plank to the voters of the state.

Philadelphia women have raised $50,000 for the campaign in that city to secure the ballot for women. Other cities in the state of Pennsylvania are also active in pushing the campaign.

The Daughters

Gone is the day when men in gray,
March forth with courage high,
Out of their homes and far away,
To fight, and bleed and die,
But pledging them a loving cup,
Brimmed with heroic names
Have Southern women risen up,
To link their deeds with Fame's.

Lost is the cause whose vaunted flaws
Led to the bitter strife;
Dead is the battlefield's applause—
Sheathed are the swords for life;
But with their bumpers sparkling pride
And pure as skies above,
Have Southern women glorified,
The Southern soldier's love.

Oh souls that sleep, oh hearts that keep
The trust of other years;
Oh, comrades, left by age to weep,
The tenting cavaliers;
A fig for Clio's narrative,
For any fate's decree;
So long as Southern women live
To mother—Memory!

—Southern Women's Magazine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

DON'T USE POISONOUS PASTE

To kill insects. For roaches crawl through it and scatter it over dishes and eatables and the least speck will kill a person. Many people die in this way and they never know what killed them. Take no chances use ASHE'S Roach-pepper, it contains no poison and one twenty-five cent box is guaranteed to rid any home of all Roaches, Ants, Silve.-bugs, Moths, Bed-bugs, Flies, Fleas, Mosquitoes. Sold by all druggists. This is the best time to rid your home of these filthy pests. Get a box today and clean them out before they scatter disease germs through your home.

Yours Very Truly
W. F. ASHE
P. O. Box 1328
Jacksonville, Fla.
40-8t

DON'TS FOR WOMEN WHO DRIVE

The following "don'ts" for women who drive are taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"Don't drive two colts hitched up together till each has been driven several times with older and steadier horses.

"Don't trot over any kind of bridge or crossing. It injures the horses, harness and vehicle, and in case there is a hole in the bridge it may mean a killed or badly crippled horse."

Columbia University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. She is the first woman to receive this degree from Columbia University.

FLORIDA'S LOSS FROM TICKS

(Continued from page 9)

wrote that his herd of cattle was worth double what it had been before the ticks were eradicated.

What systematic work can do in the eradication of ticks shown by the experience of Mississippi. This state took up the work in 1908. Two years laer, in 1910, 1,407 square miles of territory were released from quarantine, and subsequent releases increased this area until at the end of 1914 it was 10,834 square miles, or almost half of the state. At the end of 1914 there were 2,135 dipping vats in operation. If the people of the state continue to show the same interest in the matter that they have done in the past it is predicted that in two or three years cattle ticks in Mississippi should be unknown.

Make Your Own County Tick Free

Destroying the cattle tick is not a theory, but a demonsrated fact, as it is shown by the clearing of 250,000 square miles, or an area in size equal to five Southern states. Once its good is demonstrated in a locality, it spreads to adjoining counties, and in a few years wide areas are cleared and made ready for the profitable production of live stock.

But it is not alone for the live stock farmer that tick eradication work is intended; for the average general farmer everywhere in the South will reap from it the most substantial benefits. Why? Simply because my farm and yours, be we cotton farmers, tobacco farmers, or truck growers, are not completely equipped or operating most profitably unless we have at least enough live stock to consume products that would otherwise go to waste and convert them into meat, milk and butter.

It is plain, too, that these animal machines, in order to run to greatest advantage, must be properly fed and cared for and kept in good health. We believe that ticky cows are not cows well cared for, nor can they be in the best of health. Of course, it naturally follows that such animals cannot be making for us the profits they should.

We are not urging that his work be started in counties where public sentiment is not ready for it, and we doubt the wisdom of ever making the work compulsory without giving the people a chance to vote upon the question. But there will never be a better time than right now to begin acquainting the public with its importance, and we urge that our readers take up the matter in their respective localities.—The Progressive Farmer.

Nightrobe for Home Sewing

To be made either of batiste or crepe de chine, this pretty nightdress is a good model for those who sew at home. It is very dainty and very graceful and might be made in nainsook, cotton crepe, Indian linen, or any of the figured crepes that are coming into use for nightdresses.

The body of the gown is simply two lengths of the material, long enough to extend from the neck, at the shoulder, to the feet, with an allowance for a narrow hem. The bottom is cut in shallow scallops hemmed up a half inch and edged with a frill of val lace such as appears on the sleeves.

The yoke is formed of a row of insertion sewed to a narrow beading and finished at the top with narrow val edging. Each length of material is decorated with a group of fine tucks at the top and cut out to shape the neck. The short sleeves are cut separately and set in with the insertion.

The sleeves are gathered into a band of beading at the bottom, and this is finished with two rows of lace edging ruffled on. Ribbons are to be run through the beading at the neck and sleeves and through an insertion of it let into the body of the gown at each side near the arm's eye.

Ribbons play a prominent part in the designing of lingerie, and particularly in the making of nightdresses, which depend upon them for the introduction of pretty color.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Hats and Parasols Match.

Throughout the last winter we have become accustomed to the sets consisting of matching toque, muff and collar—of fur, chiffon, velvet and satin. Now we shall see matching hats and parasols, to use with thin frocks. They are very pretty and often figured chiffon is employed in their making—over silk for the parasol, over straw for the hat.

Washing Combs.

Combs will soon warp and break if washed in water. They can be cleaned with a stiff old tooth brush or nail brush in soap and water, to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

The Meaning of Our Flag

(Continued from page 9)

The War of the American Revolution established our flag. The war of 1812 maintained and strengthened its prestige among the nations of the earth. The war between the states preserved it in its integrity and the war with Spain planted it in a remote portion of the earth as a beacon light of liberty and enlightenment to all the peoples of the earth.

It is an emblem of living acts and constant aspirations, in unison with whose waving beauty the national heart throbs and pulsates in defense of its honor and in the spread of its protecting influence throughout the world.

To relate the story of the origin of our flag, its development and meaning, is to unfold its exalted teachings and present the whole subject in the supreme beauty [illegible]

Its meaning necessarily has its beginning in the graphic symbolism of the early colonial flags and it is only through the study of the smallest details of the unfolding and development from stage to stage that anything like a true picture of the significance and meaning of its component parts can be arrived at.

The ideas presented in the different symbols of our flag as eventually adopted were the result of growth, development and a most judicious exercise of careful selection not only with a view to its aesthetic beauty but for the historic, geographic and symbolic truth.

It was evolved amid the smoke and excitement of the battle field and was designed with a view of the past, the present and the future, and in itself embodies the history and geographic origin of the new nation, so harmonized that it is only with strict attention to the little details that its true meaning can be discerned.

A knowledge of the meaning of the different symbols of the flag not only has interest but is of very great importance in teaching the dominating ability and strength derived from the cosmopolitan character of American citizenship and the consequent obligations for the protection and uplifting of all the peoples of the earth. Nations, creeds and colors, diverse and conglomerate streams of blood have flowed steadily to our shores; they step in and are lost forever; fused into one distinguished mass called the American people.

The stars represented, at the time of the adoption of the flag, the new constellation of thirteen states along the Atlantic seaboard of North America that had united in armed resistance to injustice and oppression imposed upon them by Great Britain. As new states have been admitted into the Union a new star has taken its place in the constellation as the equal of every other star and state. By concretion and subdivision of territory into sovereign states, that constellation has been increased to forty-eight stars in a blue field.

The white stripes, originally represented the six states of Europe from which the colonies had been chiefly peopled, laid down on the commercial red ensign of Great Britain showed the welding of the conglomerate of transported European nationalities into a compact and united American republic.

It is a mistake to think that through the rupture between Great Britain and her North American colonies, which finally resulted in the independence of the latter there was a final and complete parting from the flags of the parent country. On the contrary, the old flag was retained as a base with modifications that so enhanced its beauty and gave to it such and additional value as a symbol of liberal free government that the old flag is obscured and lost in the beauty of the new creation.

The geography and jurisprudence of the civilized world centers in its make-up. The ideas for which it stands, the blessings which it typifies, the great works wrought under its inspiration constitutes the grandest chapter in the history of mankind and a climax in the history of the world.

Our flag was conceived in war but born of a patriotism that has since achieved its greatest victories as triumphs of peace. Honorable peace was the first and only desire of the early patriots, but when their just demands for redress were treated with scorn by the monarch to whom they were addressed, a new constellation made its appearance among the nations of the earth, in our flag. The drum and fife, under its folds, sounded the death knell of tyranny among nations. Since the adoption of our flag more than half of the nations of the earth have become republics and every government has given increased liberty and representation to its people.

The Revolutionary War gave birth to this mighty nation and it has grown and waxed strong in the succeeding years of its development until today its flag floats over a vast territory of the choicest portion of the American continent, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and over all productive temperatures from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico. It has also planted that flag in the uppermost parts of the earth as a beacon light of progress and humanity.

As honorable peace was the first consideraton, so has it always been the fervent desire of our people, and it is a fact to be proud of that wherever our flag has gone as the emblem of sovereignty it has proved a benefaction to mankind.

The "Stars and Stripes" is magnificently American in its significance and meaning and as a symbolic emblem of national existence and development we could have nothing else so beautiful and inspiring and at the same time so full of meaning, to old and young [illegible] as our much loved American flag.

I thank you, my friends and fellow employees of the Interior Depjartment, for your kind attention.

John B. Torbert.

FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT LACKS MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLICITY

(Continued from page 9)

boy he knew of. This boy's uncle, who had taken him to raise, wanted to start the lad on a mercantile career. It was at that time a frontier town, many miles from the nearest city and before the days of the railroad, so that the country people had to wait months to replace any tool or implement that became broken or worn out.

This man bought his nephew a horse and wagon and a full supply of such household implements as he knew the farmers' wives were likely to need, laid out a route for him and sent him out. In the course of a day or two the lad came back with the same load he had left with. His uncle's inquiries brought out the fact that the young man had not stopped at a single house on his route or called out his wares as he passed them. He said that none of the farm women seemed to need anything he had, for none of them came out to see what he could offer. He said he knew he had goods of value to these women, but he waited for them to find out what he could sell them. In other words, he had no idea of advertising his wares.

We see schemes advocated for the better exploiting of the markets our citrus growers already have opened to them, but little thought seems to be displayed in the direction of opening new ones. In the matter of marketing vegetables the Florida marketing bureau seems to have struck the right idea in that it is looking for fresh markets in the small towns of the South as well as of other sections for territory to exploit outside of the great cities.

The Boy and His Dog

I'm chum with all the fellers around
this end o' town;
There's only one among 'em that ever
put me down.

I'm fond o' Bill an' Lefty, an' Toots
an' all the rest,
But that don't make no diffrence; I
like my dog the best.

He never steals my marbles like other
fellers do,
An' when I get a lickin' he allus feels
bad too.
An' when we go a-swimmin' he don't
throw mud at me,
An' never hides my jacket inside er
holler tree.

I'm friends with all th' fellers; they're
fine fer playin' ball—
But when it comes to chummin', my
dog's th' best of all.

—Stuart Taber, in Our Dumb Animals.

TO CARE FOR CITRUS GROVES

Am now in position to take charge of a limited number of citrus groves, and invitet correspondence or consultation to that end. I am prepared to furnish best of references as to my knowledge and ability, having had many years of experience in citrus culture in South Florida. My charges will be reasonable.

Wm. Montsdoca
St. Cloud, Fla. 40-tf

Announcements

St. Cloud Band

The band will play in Oak Grove Park every Wednesday evening for the season.

Schubert Club

The Schubert club holds its regular weekly rehearsal on Friday evenings at 7:15 in the old bank building corner New York avenue and Twelith street.

St. Cloud Gun Club

St. Cloud Gun club holds its regular weekly shoot on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock on their grounds on the lake front between Michigan and Virginia avenues.

W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. meets the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at the First Baptist Church at 2:30 p. m.

St. Cloud Eastern Star

St. Cloud Eastern Star meets regularly the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:30.

Woman's Improvement Club

The Woman's Improvement Club meets regularly the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at 2 p. m., at their hall, corner of Florida avenue and Tenth street.

St. Cloud Public Library

The St. Cloud Public Library, corner of Florida avenue and Tenth street, is open to the public Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 4:30 p. m., under auspices of the Women's. Ethel Thompson, Pres.

Open Air Meetings

Religious services are held every Saturday evening in Oak Grove Park at 7 p. m. Everybody is cordially invited.

The First Spiritualist Association

Meets at different homes during the summer months until October 1st.

New York Veteran's Association.

The New York Veteran's Association meets the first Tuesday of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall at 2 p. m.

Geo. F. Snow, President.

POST MEETINGS

L. L. Mitchell Post No. 34 G. A. R. St. Cloud, Florida meets every Friday at 2 p. m.; all visiting comrades of the G. A. R. are cordially invited to meet with us.

J. I. Cummings, Commander
D. H. Gill, Adjutant.

Army and Navy Union

St. Cloud Garrison No. 141, Army and Navy Union meets every first and third Monday in each month at G. A. R. Hall.

James W. Carver, Commander.
J. G. Hill, Adjutant

The Ohio Association

Meets every second Wednesday in each month at the G. A. R. hall, at 2 p. m., unless agreed, with due notice, to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. for a banquet.

S. F. Naylor, President.
A. S. Cole, Secretary.

Woman's Relief Corps.

L. L. Mitchell Relief Corps No. 12 Department of Florida will meet the second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p. m., of each month, unless otherwise ordered by the president.

Regular Meetings L. T. L

for the month of June will be Friday, the 25th;; for July they will meet on the 2nd, 16th and 30th; for August, the 13th and 27th.

W. O. W. Lynn Camp No. 309.

Meets every Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Odd Fellows Hall.

J. A. McCarthy, C. C.,
Jno. J. Johnston, Clerk.

St. Cloud Union Association

The St. Cloud Union Association will meet each and every second and fourth Tuesday in each month. Everybody cordially invited to join and attend the meetings.

J. W. Carver, President.
Wm. P. Lynch, Secretary.
Mrs. Josephine Marskie, Treas.

I. O. O. F. Lodge

I. O. O. F. lodge meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. E. P. Kenney, secretary.

Rebekah Lodge No 23

Benevolent Rebekah Lodge No 23 meets the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings in each month. Visiting Rebekahs cordially invited to meet with us.

Daughters of Veterans

Mother Bickerdike Tent No. 1. Ella P. Davidson, president; Jane R. Warner, secretary. Meetings first Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 and third Tuesday evening at 7, each month, in upper G. A. R. hall.

Auxiliary A. and N. U.

The Elsie P. McElroy Auxilliary Camp No. 17 will meet in the Masonic rooms, second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 2 p. m. Agnes E. Livermore, lady commander; Mary P. Doughty, lady adjutant.

Sons of Veterans.

Abraham Lincoln Camp No. 8 Sons of Veterans met at 7:30 p. m. 1st, Friday of each month until the first of September, in G. A. R. Hall. Commander Samuel Tatlow; Secretary, John M. Anderson. All visiting brothers are welcome.

St. Cloud F. & A. M.

St. Cloud Lodge F. and A. M. meets regularly the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at 7:30.

Episcopal Guild

Meets the first and third Thursday at 2:30 in the Guild Hall, on Florida Avenue. President, Mrs. L. D. Frost; Vice President, Mrs. Norris; Secretary, Mrs. Albert Livingston; Treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Mallett; Directresses Mrs. W. B. Rush, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Clara Sims, Miss Wainwright.

M. E. Ladies Aid.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 2 p. m. at the homes of the member or with the friends of the church. Refreshments are always served.

A cordial invitation is extended to Ladies who are sojourning in our city to meet with us.

Mrs. Flora Cox, President.
Kizziah Lamb, Secretary.
Phebie De Pew, Treasurer.

Notice to Associations

When an association wishes to use Oak Grove Park for the purpose of having a picnic, before the announcement is made be sure to confer with the chairman of Park Committee.

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